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VOL. II NO. 198

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1947.

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## Race Tips

BY "THE TURF"

### FIRST RACE

Jackie  
Autumn Rose  
Mayfair  
Outsider: Jacobus

### SECOND RACE

Souvenir  
Kelly  
Jackal  
Outsider: Wilhelmina

### THIRD RACE

Fifth Alarm  
Klm  
V-J Day  
Outsider: Hurricane

### FOURTH RACE

Crown Witness  
National Congress  
Arabian Moon

Outsider: Miami Beauty

### FIFTH RACE

Norse Queen  
Bashful Beauty  
Daisy Bell

### SIXTH RACE

Red Fox  
Speedaway  
Masterpiece  
Outsider: Lucky Strike

### SEVENTH RACE

Normandy  
Golden Wheel  
Jadestone  
Outsider: Hostile Witness

### EIGHTH RACE

Canary  
Burgomaster  
Tootsie  
Outsider: Hot Polloli.

# THREE NATIONS ACCUSED OF FOMENTING STRIFE IN GREECE

## Recommendations To U.N.

The United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission, by a 9-2 vote, with Russia and Poland dissenting, today adopted its recommendations to the Security Council for pacification of the situation in Northern Greece.

The Commission also adopted 8-2, with France abstaining, its conclusions establishing the responsibility of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia in supporting guerrilla warfare in Macedonia.

The Commission's factual and historical report was adopted unanimously.

Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia had contended:

1. The Greek regime was responsible for the state of civil war in Greece.

2. A state of civil war existed throughout Greece.

3. Democratic forces in Greece were persecuted by regular forces and Right Wing Banks.

4. National minorities were persecuted, which was one of the causes of the tense situation in Greece.

5. The Greek government conducted a policy of provocation on the Albanian, Bulgarian and Yugo-Slav borders.

6. The Greek government conducted an expansionist foreign policy.

Eight countries—Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States—agreed, however, that the Greek charges against Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia were justified and supported Greece.

Poland flatly refused the charges and asserted the Greek internal situation was responsible for the unrest.

France abstained on the grounds that it was inadvisable to include conclusions in the report because this should be left to the Security Council.

Belgium and Colombia, while agreeing the charges against the three countries, added the reservation that it was not for the Commission to pass judgment on the ultimate responsibility of the three countries.

The conclusions adopted by the Western countries said, "On the basis of facts ascertained by the Commission, it is its conclusions that Yugo-Slavia and, to a lesser extent, Albania and Bulgaria, supported guerrilla warfare in Greece."

AT BULKES CAMP

The conclusions continued: "The Commission was provided with considerable evidence indicating that, preparatory to returning to Greece, Greek refugees at Bulkes camp and in other places in Yugo-Slavia were provided with arms and other military supplies, clothing and food—and there is no doubt that at Bulkes camp refugees from Greece were subjected to political indoctrination propaganda looking toward the overthrow of the Greek government."

As late as November 1946, the conclusions said, Albanian assistance to Greek guerrillas continued in the form of providing arms and ammunition and the Bulgarian government also gave guerrillas assistance in entering and leaving Bulgaria for Greece.

Evidence indicated, the conclusions continued, that the Yugo-Slav and Bulgarian governments "adopted a policy of support for a separate Macedonian state within the Yugo-Slav Federation and exploited the aspirations of Slavo-Macedonians in Greece for an autonomous Macedonia."

On Greek domestic policy, the conclusions said: "Present general disturbed conditions in Greece, which have existed since the beginning of war, are a factor which help explain, and thus bear indirect relations to, the situation investigated by the Commission."

SOVIET ATTITUDE

The Soviet delegation's conclusions said there had been no violations of Greek frontiers which would cause disorder or civil war in Greece. Civil war, the conclusions said, existed due to the persecution of democratic peoples and national minorities.

The Soviets said it was "conceded" established that war criminals and accomplices of the occupation authorities, who fled from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia, were being sheltered in Greek territory, carrying on disruptive work against those countries under the protection of the Greek authorities.

NOT COMPETING AT BOURNEMOUTH

Not competing at Bournemouth but hoping to make one of her rare Wimbleton appearances is Miss Bobbie Miller, formerly Miss Bobbie Heine, who for 20 years has reigned as undisputed queen of the South African tennis world.

Mrs Miller's plane has been forced to land at Khartoum and caught fire on landing, but that is not expected to delay for long the 37-year-old mother of three children who has long prospered South African stars by the ease with which she has come from her farm in Natal to compete successfully—entirely without the customary strenuous training routine.

Mrs Miller made tennis history as the first woman to introduce bare legs at Wimbleton back in 1927. But she barred shorts the last time she was here in 1936. "Skirts are the thing for old mothers like me," she said.—United Press.

FIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Five recommendations were made to the Security Council:

The Security Council should recommend to the governments of the four Balkan countries that they do their utmost to establish good-neighbour relations and abstain from all action likely to increase or maintain tension.

2. The Security Council to recommend conclusion of new frontier conventions on the lines of the Greco-Bulgarian convention of 1931.

3. Establishment, for at least two years, of a small frontier commission of governments' representatives, or of a single commissioner with a staff

because all allocations have had to be cut down owing to crop shortage.

Hongkong expects to receive 20,000 tons for the second half of the year, and if fortunate, 40,000 to which it is entitled.

Originally Hongkong was allocated 30,000 tons for the first half.

Actually 50,000 tons were received,

which, said Mr. W. M. Thomson, Director of Supplies, Trade and

## EDITORIAL

### The Rice Situation

ATTENTION is drawn elsewhere on this page today to the discrepancy between the reported 1947 allocation of rice for Hongkong and what the Colony is likely to receive. There will be a difference of at least 20,000 tons to our disadvantage, and it is important that the revised figures are fully appreciated. Many may be excused if, when they first sighted 100,000 tons as Hongkong's allocation, they imagined this to be extremely generous. The sound is greater than the content. Even if the Colony could receive that amount it would still have to ration rice on a near-subsistence level. It is estimated that, on existing rations, the million-odd registered rice customers absorb nearly 7,000 tons a month, which clearly leaves no margin on actual available supplies. Hongkong has this for which to be thankful: it was able to secure a substantial portion of its original first half-yearly allotment, and in consequence can afford to bear a slight reduction in the second half-year. Nevertheless, the general situation calls for little jubilation, and will need a lot of careful planning if rice bowls are to remain full at the end of the year as they are today. Government has announced that it hopes to maintain the newly increased ration for the next four months, but thereafter it cannot be committed. The gentle warning is not without its meaning. If regarded casually, the rice situation in Hongkong today could be described as remarkably good. Government is offering the best rations possible and there appears to be no shortage of free-market rice at prices which even the labourers can afford. There is, however, no guarantee that this will continue indefinitely; or even that its supply will not dry up overnight. In such event, the Colony would be thrown back on Government resources, which can be assessed only up to the end of 1947. The future of the general public's staple food is precarious, and it would be unwise to assume there will be any lasting improvement for some time to come.

## INTERNATIONAL SPORTS SECTION

### Rain Ruins South Africans' Match: Middlesex Win

Oxford, May 24.

Heavy continuous rain which quickly saturated the pitch at Oxford prevented the play on Friday in the South Africans' match against Oxford University and the game was abandoned as a draw shortly after midday.

### Latest Derby Call-Over

London, May 23.

Middlesex today beat Worcestershire by 224 runs in a county championship game at Lord's.

The scores were: Middlesex 207 and 314 for seven declared, Worcester 134 and 153 (Edrich five for 0).—Reuter.

(It is regretted that owing to bad reception other results were not received.)

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# ANN TODD SHOCKS STAID HOLLYWOOD

as told to ERNEST BETTS

THE first thing you notice in Hollywood—in fact, from the moment you reach America—is that you're tremendously important, far more important than in England.

In England you're one of Mr Rank's Young Ladies. Over there you're Miss Todd, the new British star, and you're made to feel as if you're the *only* star, the only person who matters, a queen arriving to meet her subjects.

Everything you say, do, eat, think, drink or wear is of tremendous importance. To be natural, not to live up to the convention, is to give people a fearful shock.

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*Thy lands and all things that thou dost call thine.  
Worth seizure do we seize into our hands.*  
—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE  
(*'As You Like It,' Act III, Sc. I.*)

## WHO OWNS BRITAIN?

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**W**HOM owns Britain? One person in ten owns a bit of the United Kingdom. The acreage of England, Scotland and Wales is just over 56,800,000 — enough to give every man, woman and child one and a quarter acres each.

Approximately 4,000,000 people own their houses and the ground in which the houses stand.

Biggest landowners in the country are not individuals but corporate and similar bodies. They include:

The Forestry Commission . . . . . 1,000,000

County Councils (for small-holdings) . . . . . 500,000

The Crown and the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall . . . . . 500,000

The Ecclesiastical Commission . . . . . 330,000

Service Departments . . . . . 330,000

Universities and Colleges . . . . . 330,000

These holdings are equal to the combined areas of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Essex and part of Lincolnshire. To them must now be added a million acres which it is estimated have passed into the possession of the new National Coal Board following the nationalisation of the mines.

**M**ANY of the biggest private estates have been split and sold in the past 25 years. Such landlords as Lord Derby, Lord Anchester, Lord Howard de Walden, once London's richest landlord, have sold considerable parts of their properties.

But many still remain. Among the biggest are:

The Duke of Devonshire: owns 180,000 acres, including the famous Chatsworth estate in Derbyshire, Bolsover Castle, Yorks, and large areas in Lancashire and Waterford, Eire.

The Marquess of Bute: in 1938 sold the greater part of the City of Cardiff, then valued at £20,000,000. Still owns 117,000 acres mainly in South Wales and Scotland.

The Duke of Buccleuch: owns 100,000 acres, largely in Scotland.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, former Air Minister, owns 100,000 acres mainly in Caithness and Sutherland where he lives, and where he will soon be sitting a parliamentary by-election.

Whales, said Mr. Pincher, beginning his lecture, are not only the biggest creatures on earth, but there is good reason to believe they are also the biggest there ever have been.

No fossil remains have been found of anything to beat them.

As you know, they're mammals, which means that they suckle their young on milk. No one has ever prepared any statistics on whale milk, but it is generally reckoned that a cow whale—they're called bulls, cows and calves—must produce enormous quantities and it must be very rich.

A baby blue whale at birth weighs a mere five tons (or about the weight of an elephant), and when it's weaned a year or so later it goes 40 tons. So you'll have to agree that the milk must be pretty sustaining.

I asked Mr. Pincher how a mammal like this came to be in the sea. He said that scientists believed that it once had legs and lived on land, but took to the sea about 50,000,000 years ago.

Now the only signs that it ever might have had legs are finger bones in the front flippers and some tiny useless little bones at the back that might once have been hips.

**B**OINES that bounce

**S**CIENTISTS who love studying bones and working out theories from them have also discovered that a whale has as many vertebrae in its neck as a giraffe, which is seven.

The bones of a whale are spongy and filled with oil, and if you drop one it bounces. Eskimos, who can't get hold of rubber, carve balls from the jaw bones for their children.

Being so porous a whale's bones disintegrate fairly quickly, but there is one, situated in the ear, that is much harder than all the rest and lasts for thousands of years. Scientists who found them lying around on the beach thought for a long time that they were the shells of some unknown species of whale or something.

They never connected them with the ear of a whale. So the laugh, for once, was on the scientists, I am happy to say.

All mammals have hair on them somewhere, says Mr. Pincher. Even an elephant has a tuft on its tail. And true to form, a whale has hair, too. It has a moustache. It's a poor one, mind, with only about 40 hairs to it, but it is there.

This correspondent interviewed one German sergeant of the Legion in Saigon who had five wounds from various campaigns in Europe, and a sixth suffered in Indo-China. He was in Saigon on brief leave before going out to fight Cochinchinese guerrillas.

They have a mysterious reservoir of oil in their heads and no one quite knows what it is for. One theory is that it's to help them operate the valve in their blow-hole by hydraulics.

They are found in the Mediterranean, among other places, so it may have been one of these that swallowed Jonah. A large bull sperm whale goes about 50 feet and weighs some 60 tons.

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They are found in the Mediterranean, among other

EVERY SATURDAY

**WOMANSENSE**

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

By W. J. BROWN, M.P.

**FIFTEEN WOMEN****'A Regime Which Begins By Destroying Liberty Ends By Denying Love ...'**

**G**REAT issues are illustrated by little things. The test of a whole philosophy may lie in the experience of one man. And fifteen women may pass judgment on a State.

Fifteen women? Yes—fifteen women. In Moscow! Today.

They are Russian girls, who during the war, married English boys serving in Russia. Now the war is over. Their husbands are back in Britain. Their Russian wives wish to join them here.

Is it that the Russian Government fear the addition to the military and industrial strength of Britain that the coming of these fifteen girls should represent?

Is it that the Russian Government fear that the addition to the military and industrial strength of Britain that the coming of these fifteen girls should represent?

In the hold of the Fourteen Dictators of the Kremlin so weak that it might be imperilled if these fifteen girls once breathed the air of relative freedom?

I do not know. All I know is that a regime which begins by destroying liberty ends by denying love!

**H**ERE is a great matter. It is an issue which goes to the roots of all our public life.

Of all the compulsions of instinct under which we humans are fated to spend our lives, the two strongest are those of hunger and love. To sustain our physical lives; to escape, in union with the loved one, from the "sense of separateness" these are the two fundamentals of life.

These two things lie at the base of all industry, all commerce, all politics, all State-organisation. We work to eat; we eat to live; we live to love, and through love to hand on the torch to generations yet unborn.

Now what form of social organisation will best promote these ends is an issue which has occupied the minds of men throughout the ages.

From Plato to Sir Thomas More, from More to Robert Owen, from Owen to Karl Marx, men's minds have pondered this problem, and each has given the answer which it was in him to give.

The answer which dominates the thought of our day—though this will not be so tomorrow—is the answer of Marx. Today one-sixth of the world is Marxist. The other five-sixths are quarrelling about Marxism. It dominates our international politics. It is the water-shed in the domestic politics of pretty well all the countries of Europe.

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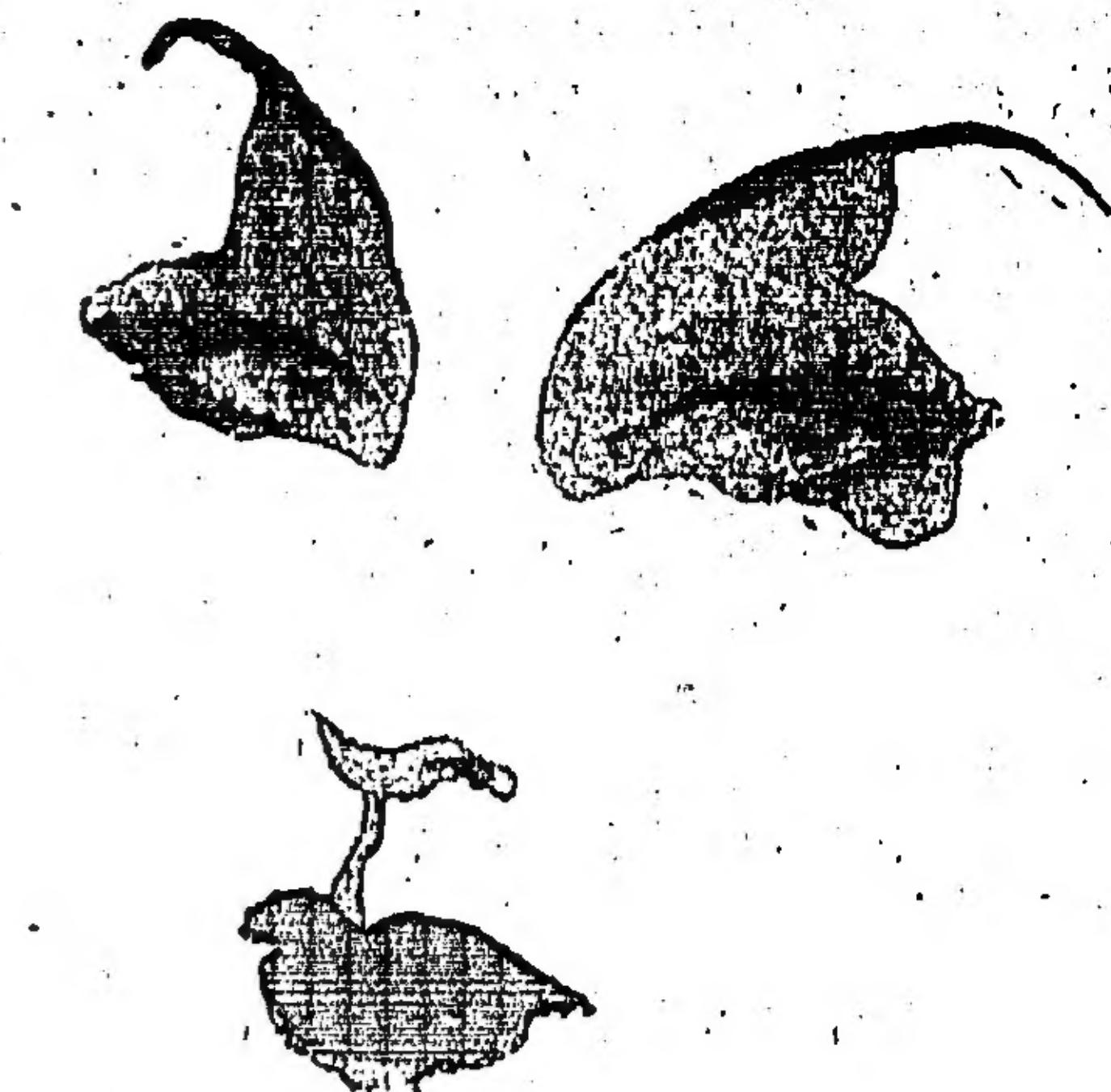
Among those present were a considerable number of the "intellectuals," the "theorists" of Labour, men of the same doctrinaire type as those who made the Russian Revolution, and who rule Russia to-day.

Crooks, who was the ordinary man through and through, but with every quality slightly enlarged, looked long and earnestly at a group of them. Then he turned to a distinguished journalist at his side—who, though not a workman, remained obstinately human all his life—and passed the final judgment upon such men, which shall stand as long as time lasts.

He said: "The trouble with those fellows is that they ain't got no backs to their 'eads!"

**T**HE theorist never has—neither here nor in Russia. And, so fifteen Russian girls will stay in Russia, and fifteen Englishmen will stay in Britain. And never these twain shall meet.

National barriers shall separate them, and the seas divide. But more than by frontiers and seas they will be separated by a theory carried to the last point of insanity by rulers who "ave no backs to their 'eads!"



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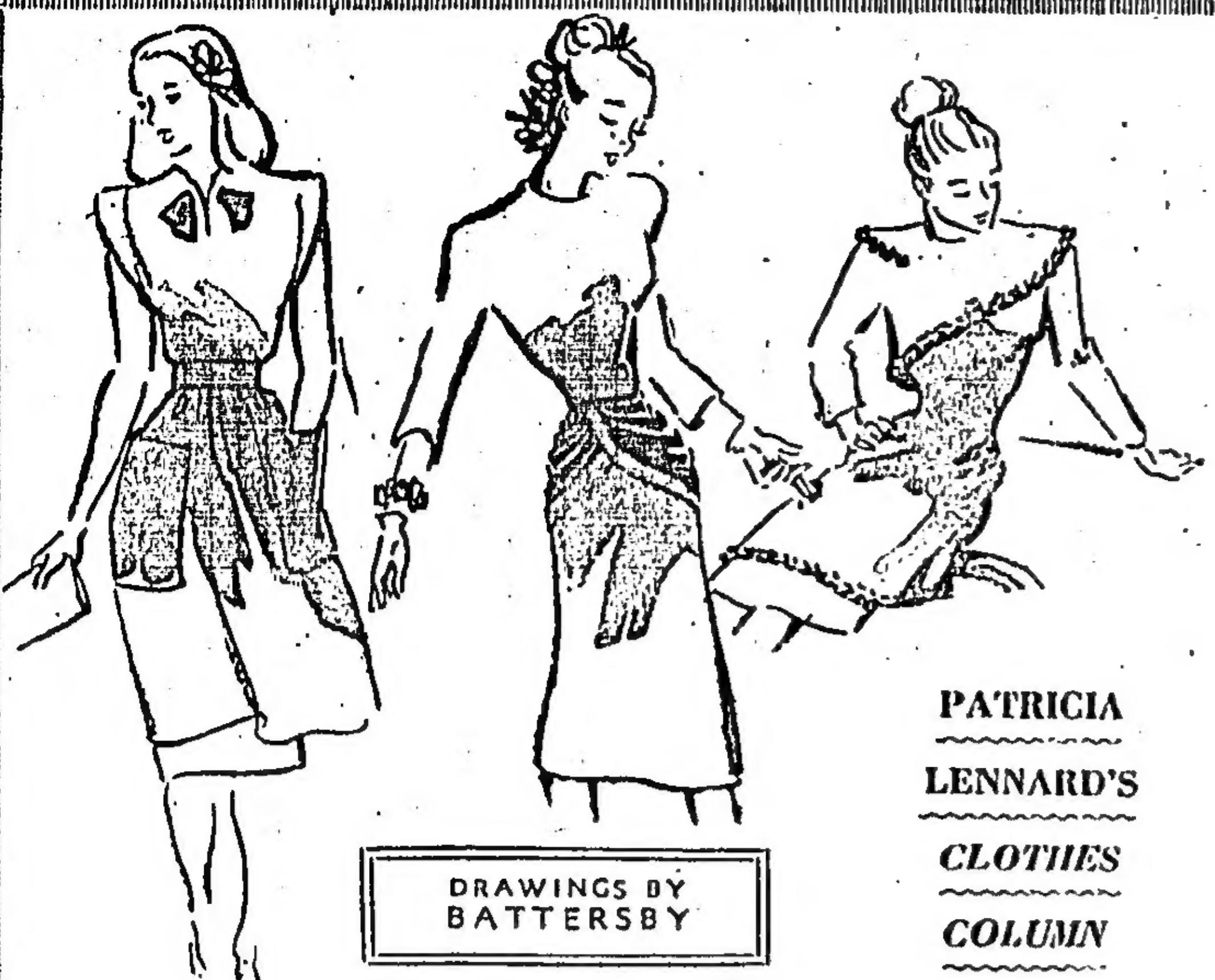
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## Stressed areas

**A**MYTH I long to explode is the myth of that "little black frock."

It seems an immortal. Every other week women are told one hundred and one ways of transforming their workaday black into an exciting, inviting party frock, merely by adding a belt, costume jewellery, and a "de-mure"—how I hate that word! —white lace collar and cuffs.

Let's face the truth—nothing short of a bell tent can hide the fact from

## SENSIBLE SLEEP FOR YOUR CHILD

—By ANNE CUTHERBERT—

**O**H sleep! it is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole! Thus sang the ancient mariner and one would imagine most mothers would agree with him, yet so far from being 'a gentle thing' or 'beloved' by those infants and toddlers who should benefit from it, sleep would appear to many of them to be something which is fought against with screams of rage, and kept at a distance for as long as it is humanly possible to do so. Personally I am always delighted to go to sleep whenever opportunity offers, but I know both from my own experience and from the many letters I receive from mothers on the subject that very few children agree with me on this point.

In the past I have always taken it for granted that I was right and the children were wrong. Practically all

mothercraft books say that babies should sleep from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and should also have some hours of slumber during the day. The accepted teaching on this subject, moreover, insists upon 6 o'clock bedtime summer and winter, long after baby is one year old, and most books add to this that the daytime sleep should be kept up till the child has reached four or five years.

Lately I have begun to doubt the wisdom of this teaching and have considered whether, after all, the sleepiness (or otherwise) of the child should not also be taken into account when calculating what is, or is not, reasonable bedtime.

Madame Montessori, in one of her earlier books, states that in her opinion many children are encouraged to take too much sleep and that if they are quietely and harmlessly employed their nervous system is not being unduly strained and therefore they may not need very long periods of sleep. Other psychologists on the other hand consider that whatever the child's natural inclination may be, he should

(Continued on Page 10)

are draped all ways, often show uneven hemlines, or are incredibly slim.

And glitter and fuss go to your hips, not your head; jet, sequins, roulleaux, fringe, a diagonal line of buttons, drapes and bustles.

Mary has a beautiful smooth-as-cream skin



Another engaged girl with a Pond's cared-for complexion, Mary says "Pond's Cold Cream makes face care so easy." This is how she uses it, every morning and night.

She smooths Pond's luscious, soft Cold Cream gently over face and throat. Pats briskly to loosen and release dirt and makeup. Then she wipes off clean!

She rinses with more fluffy white Pond's, slipping the cream in little circles all over her

face. Wipes again. "Makes my face extra clean and soft," she says.

Follow this cream-rinse way of using Pond's Cold Cream. You'll soon see why engaged girls like Mary and lovely society women like Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., choose this fragrant snowy-white cream. Get a jar of Pond's today!

POND'S COLD CREAM

She's Lovely! She uses Pond's!

### Milkmeadows

Ingredients: 1 tin condensed milk (skimmed sweetened brand); 3 level dessertspoons powdered gelatine; 4 dessertspoons water; 1 dessertspoon flavouring (peppermint or fruit, not vanilla).

POUR the condensed milk into a small saucepan. Rinse the tin with 4 dessertspoons boiling water, add to milk. Add gelatine.

Keep on a very low flame, stirring. When the mixture thickens remove from flame, stir vigorously to blend well.

Replace, and stir till the mixture is just at boiling point.

Pour into a bowl, leave to cool and nearly to set when the centre is not as firm as the sides. Add flavouring and beat with a strong fork, tilting the basin until colour lightens and air-holes appear.

Put in greased dish and leave for 1-2 hours. Cut into shapes.

### Robb, Fashion Artist

Now being made in England are short boned corsets (first reported to you from Paris last February), which are essential to the success of the new wrap-vestidos. Already being produced in small quantities, these whaleboned satin corsets cost £3. 10s. each, guaranteed to reduce the waist by two inches. The strapless American brasieres specially designed for wearing with topless evening gowns are firmly wired round edge.



The Opposition chafes under the postwar controls set by the Socialist Government. Here is a Conservative preview of a brave new Britain when Mr Attlee takes over from Mr Butler.

## NO. 35X/14 TAKES A HOLIDAY

DAVID CATTO

shows what it might be like if the Government controlled the people's leisure

I HAVE often wondered how long our leisure would remain our own.

### HIS LITTLE JOKE

You start to read the magazine you brought in the train, but at 10 the lights are automatically extinguished at the matto.

Our working lives are already firmly under Government control, but so far we have been allowed to do more or less what we please when not on duty.

Clearly this is a state of affairs which no half-respecting Socialist Government could tolerate indefinitely.

Plans, it appears, are now under way. The Government are taking an interest in the running of holiday camps with a view to a possible supervision of them by officials. The Government's interest is said to be entirely "benign."

### IN TRIPPLICATE

WHAT will a State-organised holiday be like? Let us take one, in imagination.

First of all you will receive a bulky official envelope, perhaps from the Ministry of Health, or perhaps from a new Department created to deal with such matters—let us call it the Ministry of Public Entertainment. The letter will read something as follows:

Sir—I am directed to inform you that holiday facilities will be available to you at the State camp at Bexhill from September 15 to 30. You will be accommodated in the Clement Attlee Hostel, and your number will be 35X/14. This number, which should be worn prominently on the journey, will be used to identify you during the holiday, the use of names being avoided as far as possible for administrative reasons.

Attached to this letter are: (1) A list of objects which you should bring with you; (2) A list of objects which you must not bring with you; (3) A copy of camp regulations; (4) Five forms which should be filled up in triplicate and returned.

Yours faithfully,

### DO'S AND DON'TS

THE objects you should take are fairly straight-forward—"socks three pairs, toothbrush one."

The objects you must not take are varied. They range from "musical instruments (music will be provided by the Civil Service Sextet)" to "infectious liquor" and "improper literature."

The camp regulations, a 50-page booklet, tastefully produced by the Central Office of Information, is a rather humdrum affair full of do's and don'ts.

It contains such exhortations as "Don't come to camp if you are suffering from an infectious disease," "Don't smoke; it keeps others awake," "Do write home often. Your relations want to hear from you."

### A GOOD TIME?

FEELING like a boy on his way back to school, you pack your socks, three pairs, toothbrush one, and feeling like an exhibit in a trial you parade at the station wearing a label marked 35X/14.

The nationalised holiday-express is two hours late, and the returning party is drawn up on the platform. "Have you had a good time?" they ask you. "Of course," says the party leader, firmly.

You are received in the Clement Attlee Hostel by the camp commandant, who, despite his shorts and open collar, is unmistakably a senior Civil Servant from the Ministry of Public Entertainment.

He makes a welcoming address. The Government, he says, ever mindful of the people's welfare, have set up a chain of camps in which it is hoped all working Britain will eventually take its holidays. People tend to associate holidays with enjoyment only, but in fact they should also be regarded as the means of building healthier citizens, better capable of serving the State.

Informed but not inspired by this address, you go to your dormitory, which like all communal sleeping-places, is somewhat bleak.

Attempts to brighten it with photographs of Mr Shinwell judging the beauty competition and Mr Morrison wearing a paper cap have not been entirely successful. Above bed hangs an abridged version of camp regulations.

You start to read the magazine you brought in the train, but at 10 the lights are automatically extinguished at the matto.

### THE SUN SHINES

YOU are awoken at 7.30 by a bell which clangs in every dormitory. You put on shorts and hasten to the parade ground, where the instructor is waiting with a cheery joke for the late arrivals.

It is raining slightly and you do not feel very well. After breakfast you feel better and inclined to laze. But the camp organisers—there are dozens of them—will have none of it. The programme says 9.15 "nature ramble," and rambling you must go.

You return to the camp and look at the programme. It says 12-12.30 "bathing," but for the first time you refuse, as it is now pouring with rain. Jones and Brown—or rather 35X/14 and 42V/9—have both caught bad colds. They are not accustomed, they explain, to standing half-naked on a parade-ground at 7.45 a.m.

Since no one will bathe, there is now a gap in the programme, which worries the commandant. You do nothing—and enjoy yourself enormously.

### THE SUN SHINES

AFTER luncheon the sun comes out. You would quite like to bathe now, but the programme says "sight-seeing," and you spend the afternoon in a couple of dark churches and a museum.

In the evening the Civil Service Sextet give a concert. Attempts to follow it up with an impromptu sing-song are not popular.

The programme promises singing, dancing, and men to provide entertainment.

And all the time you are surveyed for your own benefit, of course. A group of expert psychologists mingle with the party and observe its reactions.

You are asked what you think of the food, the weather, the State concert party. Above all, you are asked incessantly if you are enjoying yourself, and if not, why not.

### MY ANSWER

IF ever, against my better judgment, I go, I shall have my answer ready to that question.

I am not enjoying myself, I shall say, because this is not my idea of a holiday. By holiday I mean a time to do what I please at my leisure and in my own way without interference from anybody, however benevolent.

And that, I shall add, is why I prefer "Seaview" to any State camp, however efficiently organised.

The landlady's boiled cabbage and list of "extras" are notorious. But at least my programme is my own.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

ASKED what was the role reserved for pedestrians in his No-Way Traffic Plan, Dr Strabismus (Whom God Preserves) of Utrecht said:

"They must co-operate. Each pedestrian will carry a card with his number on his back, and destinations will be allotted to each man, woman and child in strict rotation. This roster will ensure that only a certain number of pedestrians will be permitted to go to a certain destination during any given hour. Thus Britain may be dotted to numbers 15,347 to 125,991 on Wednesday between 4 and 6 p.m. For journeys into the heart of London, there may be a ballot, and the draw of the lucky numbers will be informed of their destination, route and hours of travel. Those who wish to go to Kensington, but are ordered to West Ham instead, may be angry at first. But they will know that they are cogs in a marvellous machine."

### National Health Plan

THE Government is considering the abolition of the general medical practitioner. The medical services of the entire country will be concentrated in a Board, sitting in London. Cases of illness must be reported in writing. The Board will consider each case on its merits, and if it has

FACED already by an unprecedented wave of drug smuggling and with addicts spreading from the slums of ports to fashionable hotels, clubs, and restaurants in London and the big cities, British preventive officers and police vice squads anticipate this spring and summer new drive by some of the keenest-minded crooks in the world, working in a highly-organised network that spreads from the Far East right across Europe and links with enormous drug centres in the United States.

Britain's post-war experience is a measure of the problem now confronting the police in a score of countries, fighting a menace which has flourished on two wars and now assumes fantastic and dangerous proportions.

It is easy to find drug addicts—there are about 5,000 in Britain (compared with an estimated million in the United States), but the problem is to get at the sources of supply. For long drug addiction was found only in London's East End and other dockland areas, and consisted almost exclusively of opium smoking or indulgence in Indian hemp—hashish. But now the habit has spread from the opium pipes of the East End to the hypodermic needles of the West End, and morphine, cocaine, heroin, and similar derivatives are being taken in increasing quantities.

### 'Small' men caught

SUCH drugs can be obtained in London today in one or two famous restaurants, in some hotels, in many night-clubs and drinking "dives," either in the form of doped cigarettes or powder to form solutions for the needle. Scotland Yard are continually raking in purveyors of the drugs—invariably the small men; the astute organisers behind it all are still at large.

In some of these London vice clubs society girls with money to spend are first induced to "try a sniff" as a new means of excitement. Then they come again, unable to live without it, so that a young girl addict recently caught had to have an injection given to her on the police court premises because she was so frantic.

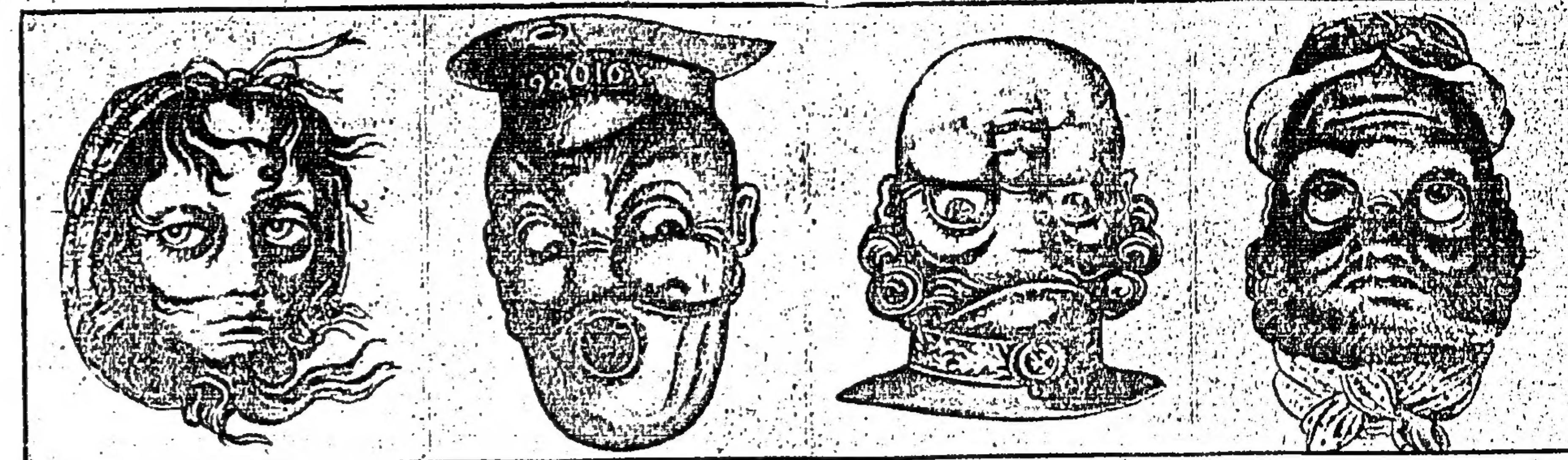
### Clearing up the muddle

IT will shortly be decided that where satellite training-grounds clash with green-belt dormitory areas, the casting vote will rest with a Committee of Co-ordinating Planning, acting for the Land Development Trust. Evicted units will be temporarily housed in old railway carriages on land purchased by the National Society for the Re-Eiction of Displaced Householders.

### Marginal note

THE other day people complained of a noise coming from a house. The police raided it, and arrested eleven deaf, mute, who were playing cards. Is not that a perfect beginning for a Chekhov play?

## IS YOUR FACE 'REVERSIBLE'?



Rex Whistler, the artist who was killed in the war, found many faces "reversible." Here is a selection from his book, with the reversible title "iOHO!" to be published soon by John Lane. NOW TURN THE PICTURES UPSIDE DOWN

## The Drug Menace Spreads To The West End

FIGHTING a menace which has flourished on two wars and now assumed dangerous proportions, police in a score of countries face the problem of increasing drug addiction. In Britain the vice has spread from its former dockland home to the fashionable parts of London and other great cities.

The battle against drugs really began in 1939 when all Europe and the United States had already fallen under the evil spell of drugs. Opium had already been taken by tens of thousands of young men in all countries seeking to evade conscription during the first world war, and its fatal charms later beguiled the war-weary, the frustrated, the homeless.

In America, above all, the menace grew and grew. Customs officers at New York seized single consignments of opium worth £70,000 and the biggest-ever recorded single haul, in 1938, was worth £120,000. It has been reported

that the authorities have records of something like 500,000 known illegal narcotic dealers inside the States.

Experts have said that 98 per cent. of the women working in the cotton mills of India administer opium to their babies to keep them quiet while they are out at work, while official figures put the opium consumption as high as 180 pounds per head of the population of Calcutta, which leads all India in this vice.

In London's suburban centres of "night-life" for the factory workers and lower middle classes, police are worried by the appearance of Marjiana, the "Sex Drug." Smoked in a cigarette, this drug rapidly causes abandonment of all restraints. Disclosures of its wide use in American colleges caused a nation-wide scandal just before the war, when pic-

ture operatives as "The Opium of the growth of drug-taking in trading ground.—Reuter.

### By parachute

IN all nearly 200 agents were disclosed by the code and famous politicians and diplomats in half a dozen countries were involved.

It was calculated that in a year this ring handled £1,000,000 worth of drugs of every kind.

In 1939 it was officially stated that there were 246 men, and 273 women registered as drug takers in Britain. Of these 134 were members of the medical profession, two were dentists, two veterinary surgeons, five were chemists. Seventy-eight

per cent. took morphine, 6.5 per cent. preferred cocaine; only 0.4 per cent. were addicted to opium, which wealthier could afford them consistently. Thus the present

switch to the West End as a

Britain puts the current total of addicts, known and suspected at around 5,000.

Almost daily the London police-courts jail or heavy fine small-time smugglers (often Lascars, Indian, or Chinese seamen) and send addicts to homes for treatment. Preventive officers know that drugs are flown in by aeroplane, dropped by parachute, and in fine weather—brought in by small boats operating from the French coast.

Typical of the ingenuity displayed by the purveyors was the case of a big Paris store where it was found that the "snow" was being sent out concealed inside children's wooden toys.

### Young Victims

A RECENT case in London was that of a young girl who procured her drugs in tiny quantities sent to her inside monthly bundles of American magazines—bundles which became weekly as her craving grew.

Saddest and most worrying feature of the problem is the high percentage—between 20 and 25% of young addicts.

Dance halls and night clubs, cheap flashy restaurants and amusement arcades have become the centre of the very fount of vice. Ruthless and long continued measures have reduced the opium trade in the East End of London to a trickle compared with the early days of

the war when men were caught bringing ashore as much as 70 pounds weight of the drug at a time. As precautions tightened, the price of opium and other drugs rose until only the wealthier could afford them consistently. Thus the present

switch to the West End as a

## LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN

DESPITE official denials from Buckingham Palace, sections of the British Press continue to insist on the impending engagement between Princess Elizabeth, heiress-apparent to the British throne, and recently-naturalised Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, ex-Prince Philip of Greece.

This article, by STANLEY CLARK, describes the schooldays and naval career of the Viceroy of India's 26-year-old nephew whose name was almost unknown to the general public until his name was linked with that of Princess Elizabeth.

### NATIONALISATION

NATIONALISATION has not made Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, any more British than was Prince Philip of Greece. For, although he was born in Corfu, this 26 years old nephew of Rear-Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, has spent no more than fifteen months of his life in Greece, and is not able even to speak the language.

Philip Mountbatten's life has been completely British since he was brought to England as a baby, and from the earliest days he has grown up under the influence of his famous sailor uncle.

Philip was educated at Gordonstoun School, near Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, the well-known school which is known as the British Salem, after its principal, Dr Kurt Hahn, who founded the German school on the shores of Lake Constance.

During the summers he was at the school, he took long trips in the schooner which he and the other boys had built. In 1935 he shared the Coast Patrol with the Coast Guard Station at Burghhead, and in his last year at school commanded the school's large sailing dinghy. It was him that he was a great leader, and a strict disciplinarian.

Prince Philip was a great help in training boys from the district in the summer afternoons in jumping, running and javelin throwing. He himself was an outstanding all-round athlete; he was elected captain of cricket and captain of hockey.

Now almost everyone knows that he is the only son of Prince Andrew of Greece and of Denmark, and that he was born in Corfu on June 10, 1921. It is known that he is second cousin to the present King Paul of the Hellenes—a fact which has been advanced in opposition to any suggestion of his marriage to Britain's heiress-apparent.

And the fact that his three sisters all married Germans, and that one, Princess Sophie, was the wife of Prince Christopher of Hesse, member of Hitler's staff, and Minister in charge of the Reich Air Force during the war, has also been cited as a reason why he should never occupy the position of Prince Regent.

BRITISH UPBRINGING

The advocates of a possible alliance between this tall, handsome and blond naval officer and the heiress to the throne point to his completely British upbringing and to the fact that he is a nephew of Lord Mountbatten, probably the most popular senior officer of any of the Services in Britain today. The

argue, too, that as great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and second cousin of King George VI, no one could be more eligible. Despite the denials of the Admiralty, the rumours grow in weight, and it has been predicted that Philip will marry Princess Elizabeth before 1947 is out.

He often visits the Houses of Parliament and sits for long periods in

the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery listening to the debates and showing that he is studying the British political machinery.

Now he is British in fact, as well as by inclination. He has paid his £10/- 2s. 6d. for naturalisation—or nearly 14 days pay as a naval lieutenant—and he has declared that he is of good character, has an adequate knowledge of the English language, and is financially solvent.

He has said that he intends either to continue in the Services of the Crown, or to reside in His Majesty's Dominions.

It may be that the near future will bring a new meaning to this last point, which every alien serving with the British forces must give on naturalisation.—Reuter.

He often visits the Houses of Parliament and sits for long periods in

the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery

listening to the debates and showing that he is studying the British political machinery.

Now he is British in fact, as well as

# DEMOKURASHI Comes to the Japanese

**Conquered and conquerors are equally bewildered when they try to define what it is that we fought for**

By PETER V. RUSSO

Far Eastern editor of the Melbourne Argus, who has just returned from a visit to Japan.

The first few questions were child's play, dealing with commonplace topics like synthetic education, the juxtaposition of ceremonial cyclamens and their relationship to heaven and earth, and so on. The answers vibrated with the smug complacency of radio prophets who know all.

Then came the simple inquiry which, in a few brief minutes, made listeners feel they had tuned in to a Mexican bull fight. Only a simpleton or a scoundrel could have sent in the question: "What is Demokurashi?" (Note: Democracy is now a Japanese word, both in meaning and pronunciation).

There was a lung-filling pause, and then all the experts got off to a running start. With some difficulty the announcer shouted them down and suggested they should perform one at a time.

**Sages Come To Grips**

PROFESSOR Kato explained that demokurashi was a system which paid its educators superb wages and thus promoted the enlightenment of the masses. Scientist Dr Iwai remarked sneeringly that this was indeed a superficial definition. Without bigger and better scientific development, how could demokurashi survive? Mention of atoms was, of course, taboo, but one could imagine what the frustrated scientist had in mind.

Writer and sociologist Ishii laughed scornfully before Dr Iwai had even finished. How, asked Mr Ishii in turn, could either of these hemmed-in academics understand true demokurashi? He, Ishii, a son of toilers and a toiler himself, a self-educated man, he would tell them what demokurashi is.

"Demokurashi," shouted Ishii, "is rice." Then, as if he had not eaten for some time, he went into reverse. "Rice," he yelled. "Is demokurashi. Demokurashi is a full stomach for the people..."

This time the interruption came in the form of a piercing female voice. Miss Obata, suffragette and high school teacher, began with the unpleasant observation that men thought only of their pockets and stomachs. Men, she said nastily, had no spiritual values to speak of.

## Diet Session

IN Tokyo's stately Diet, demokurashi had its first lusty workout a few weeks ago during the debate on electoral boundaries. Socialist MP Kannai tried to drive home a point by striking Liberal MP Ono smartly on the head. Representative Kawasaki went to Ono's aid, and very soon the various parties were deploying for battle, while individual members were stalking each other behind the desks and benches.

Crying, oddly enough "Cease fire! Cease fire!", Diet guards rushed into the Chamber and attempted to sort out the melee. Among the numerous casualties was Conservative MP Ozawa, part of whose left ear had been bitten off by mistake. The blue carpet of the Chamber was stained and spattered with Liberal blood, but the Socialists came through the debate unscathed.

In a statement to the press, the Socialist spokesman said that the Liberals did not understand demokurashi and were trying to achieve their objective by violence. The Liberal spokesman countered shrewdly by stating that the Socialists did not understand demokurashi and were trying to achieve their objective by violence.

At San Francisco, Dr Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, gave an impromptu definition of democracy which was universally applauded as a masterpiece of political clarity. I saw a translation of this statement at a Japanese middle school I visited, and all that could be said for it was that my resemblance between Dr Evatt of Australia and Dr Ebato of Japan was purely coincidental.

Evatt presented the ideas and inspirations of democracy, those political and human values which are a matter of feeling rather than formula. The translation, on the other hand, although literal enough, implied that demokurashi was a technique which, with a little practice, could be acquired as readily as skill at quoits or obstacle-racing.

## Maybe He's Right

THERE are Japanese who are trying, and trying hard. There are even some Japanese who know. But confusion and relapse will undoubtedly supervene unless this vital question of the definition and practice of democracy becomes a positive item on the Allied agenda. The Japanese can scarcely be expected to renounce their own political philosophy for one which they are being led to believe we are incapable of explaining to them.

An American in Tokyo, after a heated discussion with friends on the meaning of democracy, called over the Japanese bar steward and again posed the question which excited the experts: "What is democracy?" "Demokurashi," replied the boy sun, who was making an excellent living out of the occupation, "is General MacArthur."

## General MacArthur, Supreme Arbiter

— By "Candidus" —

IF I were asked to point out the man who has the greatest responsibility in the world today, I think MacArthur would be my selection. He is vested with the power of a supreme arbiter, and it will apparently be his decisions which will shape the Far East of the future. The reactions from his policy will not only affect China very deeply, but will in no small measure affect the future generations of the world.

It is natural to those who have resided in the Far East for many years to wonder whether such a grave responsibility should rest on the word of one man, even if he is the mouthpiece of his country.

MacArthur's policy seems to be intended to rehabilitate the Japanese on democratic lines within the short space of a year or two. Presumably, the time is not distant when they will

be entrusted with a major part of their administration and politics. Is it possible for a race, boasting thousands of years of primitive isolation, to be able to discard its inherent characteristics? Is it not more likely that the Japanese will prove apt pupils in assuming a civilised veneer, which some of them so successfully adopted previous to the war?

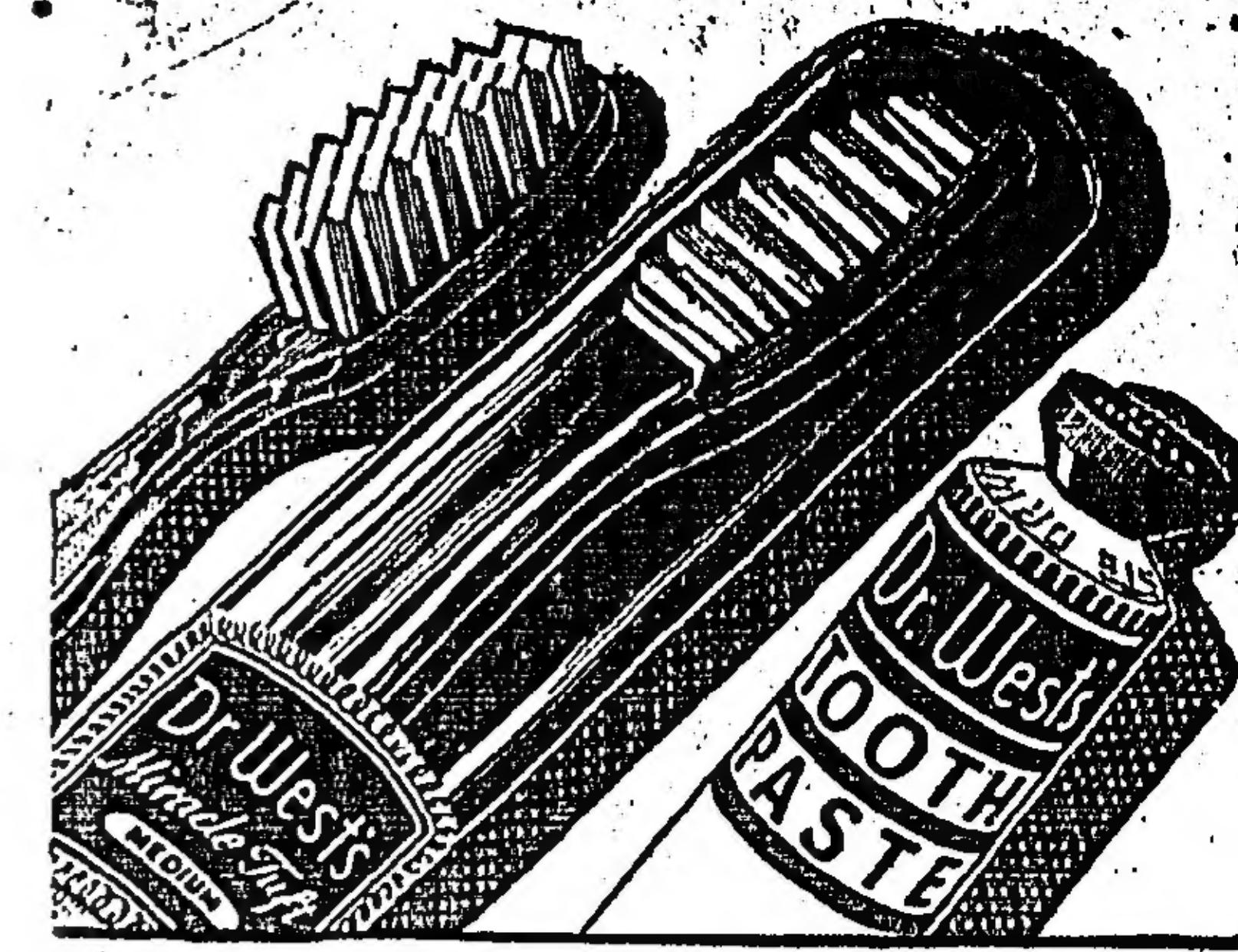
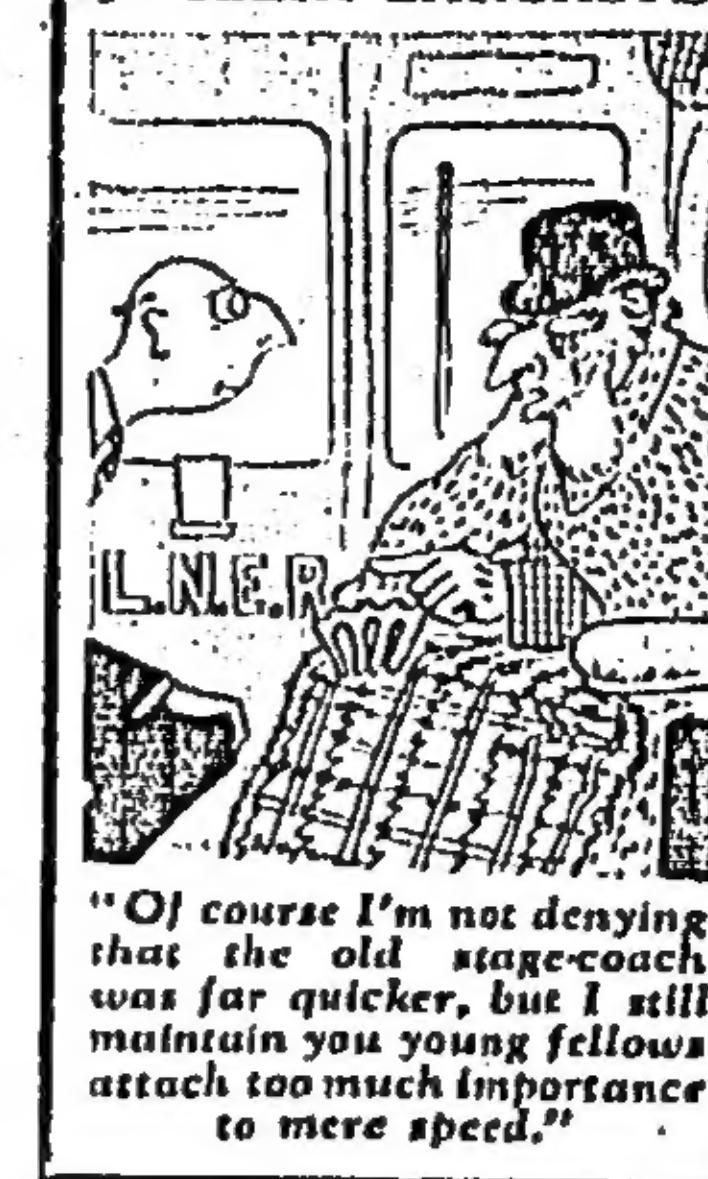
TO many of us, it occasioned considerable surprise that those charming, polished little gentlemen who, at one time resided in the world's major cities (Hongkong included) were not employed in the areas occupied by their countrymen during Japanese occupation.

We realise now that they were probably carefully packed away until their incomparable suavity would again be useful in leading those whom they wished to destroy, gently and smilingly, up the proverbial garden path.

For the purposes of invasion, they relied upon their natural make-up. Domineering, ruthless, soulless, inhuman. Had they won, their westernised, Americanised little puppets would no longer have been required—and you and I know the answer.

IT is true that the splitting up of Germany into zones is not proving very successful, but it would have been equally dangerous to place Germany under one man, as it is, in my opinion, to do so with Japan. General MacArthur is doubtless an administrator of outstanding merit, but is it not possible, that by assumed humility and repentence, the people whose destiny he controls may well delude him into believing in their pseudo-sincerity? China does not appear to have very much say in the future of Japan, and yet her very existence depends upon a very strong and unwavering control of a people who may be depended upon to live for the day of revenge.

## POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



## ABC Of Indian Affairs

[India is in the news these days. These facts will help you to a better understanding of the problems involved.]

— By Victor Thompson —

BRITISH INDIA consists of 56 percent of India's total area, which is 1,576,000 square miles. Three-quarters of the population live in its 11 Provinces, each of which already has a considerable measure of self-government. The rest of the land is known as the

INDIAN STATES, of which there are 502, all ruled by princes with varying degrees of feudalism.

THE PEOPLE, 90 percent of whom are poor agriculturists, number nearly 400 millions. They belong to many racial types, ranging from aboriginal spearmen to highly intellectual, profoundly learned classes. There are a score of religions and two thousand castes; the chief grouping being the

HINDUS, who comprise 71 percent of the population, with the most rigid spokesmen; the

MAHASABHA, a powerful body intent on preserving the social structure of their religion. The outstanding feature of this is the

CASTE SYSTEM, which "stratifies" mankind into unalterable layers. The bottom layer is a depressed and degraded proletariat slave-class which used to be called the

UNTOUCHABLES, but are now euphemistically known as the Scheduled Castes.

DR. AMBEDKAR, their leader, claims to speak for 60,000,000 Untouchables. Nevertheless, many of them still regard with veneration the great Hindu spiritual and political leader.

MAHATMA GANDHI, (Mahatma means virtually Saint). This gnome-like septuagenarian exounds the faith of

SATYAGRAHA, which may be loosely interpreted as the Power of the Spirit but which has come to be applied particularly to the non-violent Gandhi advises.

SWARAJ, which is the Indian word for Home Rule, is the ultimate goal of Gandhi and his followers. Although the Mahatma holds no office, he is the chief leader of

CONGRESS, an organisation which, because of its name, is often taken to be a legislature of some kind, but which is in fact a political Party, the largest and most powerful in India. It stands, above all, for freedom from the British "yoke."

PANDIT NEHRU (Pandit means a learned man, an authority), a Socialist of world renown, who has spent 10 years of his life in British prisons, is another Congress leader. So is

MAULANA AZAD (Maulana means roughly, Professor), who, as President of the Party, demonstrates its claim to represent all Indians (though it is, in fact, predominantly Hindu), since he belongs to the other great religion of India.

THE MOSLEM, or Muslims, or Mohammedans. Their differences with the Hindus have given rise to one of the country's major problems.

MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH is President and chief spokesman of the Moslem League, which insists that, in any reform of Indian government, there must be

PAKISTAN, which means a severance from the rest of India of those provinces (chiefly in the North-West and North-East), with a Moslem majority. Among other minorities demanding a voice in the future are

THE SIKHS, of whom there are nearly four million, and the

ANGLO-INDIANS, who are people of mixed blood numbering about a million, strongly loyal to THE BRITISH RAJ, which means the Government of India, as represented by

THE VICEROY, Admiral Viscount

Mountbatten, and his Executive Council, a body of chosen Indians and Britons.

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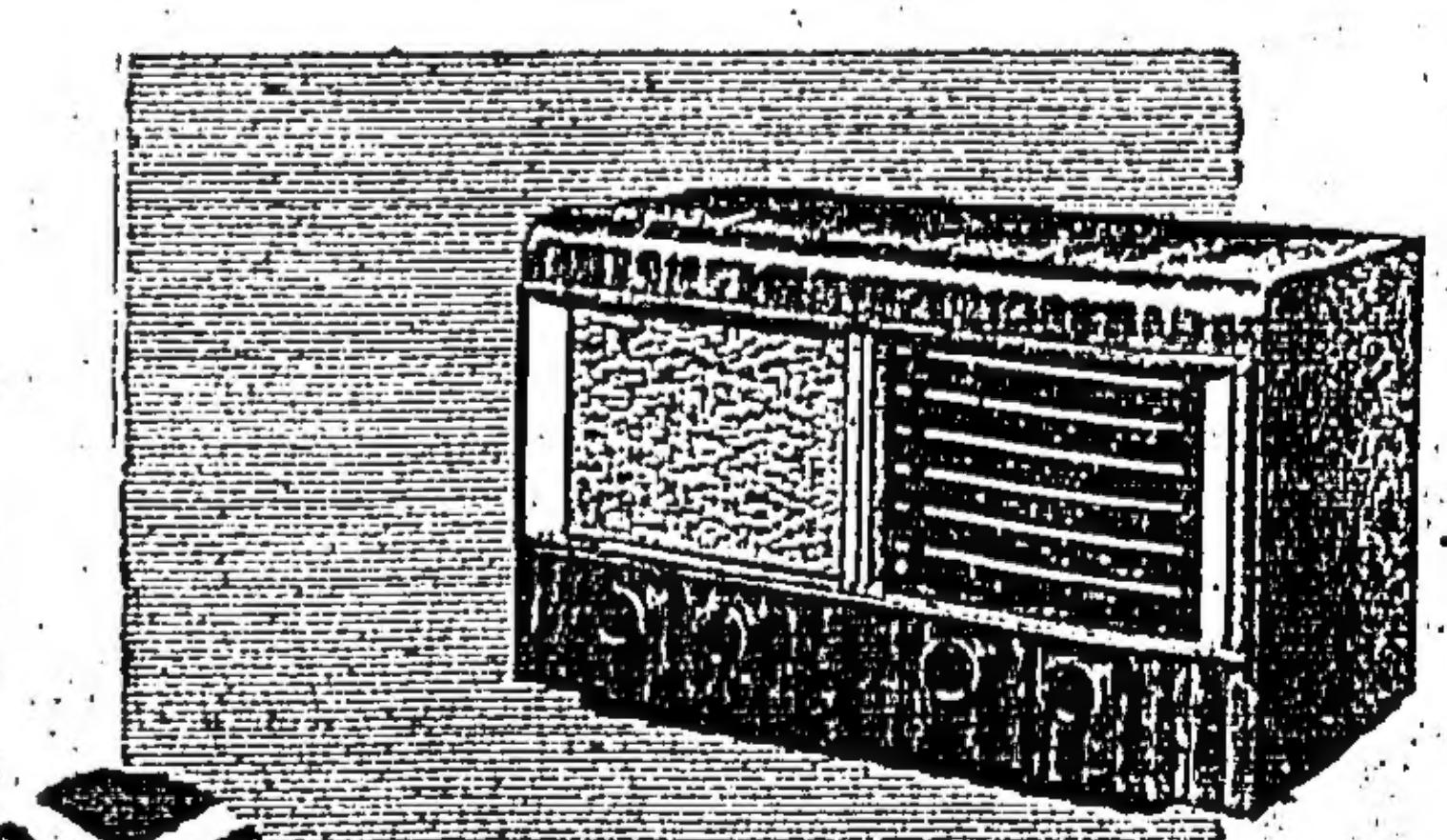
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# SPORTS FEATURES

## WHITSUN RACING CARNIVAL

### Popular Handicap Race Revived

### HAPPY VALLEY PROSPECTS

By "THE TURF"

Only favourable weather is needed to guarantee a successful Whitsun racing carnival at the Valley which will be held this afternoon and again on Monday. For today, there are, as usual, eight races on the card, with the Nevettire Handicap as the major event.

*British sport has been paid a big compliment by the appointment of a British President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation*

### Lord Burghley—Great British Runner

BY ROY MOOR

Lord Burghley was born on February 9, 1905. He gave no indication of his running prowess until he began his studies in 1923 at Cambridge University. Here he was encouraged to take up hurdle racing and such was his natural aptitude for the sport that within twelve months he was chosen to represent Britain in the 110 metres high hurdles at the Paris Olympiad.

Although defeated in his heat, Lord Burghley found the experience of racing against champions of other nations invaluable, and a year later he began a series of triumphs in the classic Oxford University versus Cambridge University annual match—winning the 120 yards (109.72 metres), high hurdles and the 220 yards (201.7 metres) low hurdles three years in succession. His 24.8 secs. for the 220 yards (201.7 metres) low hurdles in 1925 established a new University record while his 15.2 secs. for 120 yards (109.72 metres) high hurdles the following season equalled the record.

These achievements were the forerunners of numerous victories gained in both Britain and abroad and it was not long before British national records were being broken by him. Three times he won the British 120 yards (109.72 metres) high hurdles title (1929, '30, '31); his best time being 14.8 secs. (English record) in 1931; while he also led his rivals in the British 440 yards (402.33 metres) low hurdles championship in 1926, '27, '28, '29 and '32. His 54 seconds' run for the event in 1928 was a record for that time, a figure which he reduced to 53.8 seconds in 1930. On several occasions he was awarded the special trophy for being the most outstanding performer at the British championship meeting.

#### NOTABLE PERFORMANCES

Lord Burghley's most notable performances were seen when he was competing in the 440 yards (402.33 metres) low hurdles races against Luigi Facciol, the famous Italian champion. Year after year the continental runner would visit England to challenge Burghley for the British title honours, but on only two occasions—in 1929 and 1931—did Facciol succeed in his ambition to beat Lord Burghley in thrilling finishes.

Burghley's greatest triumph, however, was the winning of the Olympic 400 metres low hurdles in 1928, which made him virtual champion of the world. In spite of being badly drawn on an outside lane, he finished first in the final by the narrowest of margins after one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed.

**Murrumbidgee Handicap "B" Class (2nd Section)**  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile 170 Yards)

This sprint race of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and 170 yards for the second lot of "B" Class ponies suggests Red Fox as the winner because the distance is most suitable. Speedaway and Masterpiece should fill the minor places. Lucky Strike is worth an each-way investment.

**Toowoomba Stakes "D" Class (2nd Section)**  
(About 1 Mile 171 Yards)

I am given to understand that only three ponies will be out in this event.

Norse Queen, the Derby and Champion winner, will undoubtedly be red hot favourite, but very strong opposition is bound to come from Bushful Beauty, who has the advantage of weight. Daisy Bell (142 lbs.) is sure to set a very fast pace, but I don't think it can last the distance.

**Murrumbidgee Handicap "B" Class (2nd Section)**  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile 170 Yards)

This sprint race of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and 170 yards for the second lot of "B" Class ponies suggests Red Fox as the winner because the distance is most suitable. Speedaway and Masterpiece should fill the minor places. Lucky Strike is worth an each-way investment.

**Toowoomba Stakes "D" Class (2nd Section)**  
(About 1 Mile 171 Yards)

This race is for the second bunch of "D" Class ponies and Normandy, with Newman up, should be the best bet for a win. Chiesi opposition will come from Golden Wheel, Hostile Witness (Pih) and Jadestone (Hodgman).

**Barraba Handicap "C" Class (2nd Section)**

The closing event, the Barraba Handicap (2nd Section), is a sprint from the half mile post, and an upset decision may be seen. Canary (Kwok) which came in second at its last outing should be in the lime-light again. This mare gelding is long overdue for a win. Strong opposition may be expected from Burgomaster, Tools and Hol Follie.

#### SPORTING SAM



By Reg. Wootton



By Reg. Wootton

A scheme has been devised by the ruling body of tennis in Britain to develop young tennis players. Coaching will not be given to schoolchildren—there would not be enough instructors to deal with so many pupils—but to games teachers at the nationally owned schools, who will pass the lessons on to their pupils. The aim is not to develop champions (though that may be one result), but to give the ordinary girl and boy a competence and delight in the game.

### Teaching Tennis To Young Britain

By Major T. MOSS, Coach appointed by the English Lawn Tennis Association

The English Lawn Tennis Association has embarked upon a comprehensive scheme of instruction for games teachers in the art of teaching the essential principles of Lawn Tennis stroke production.

The Association is primarily concerned with the average player rather than with the production of champions, though it is to be hoped that the early discovery of players of unusual promise may result. Furthermore it may well be that more young players may become willing and competent to join the ranks of professionals.

It has been decided to start with children at school, so that from the outset they may be given fundamentally sound ideas of the basic principles of stroke production. There are at most schools masters or mistresses responsible for games teaching.

Education Departments

have been asked to co-operate with the Lawn Tennis Association by arranging centres where these games instructors can attend lectures. There will also be demonstrations, aims on the theory of teaching and practical instruction on how to deal with pupils.

#### THE ORGANISATION

This scheme was begun early in 1946 on restricted basis. The promoters sought to establish the type of syllabus best suited to the time available and the proficiency of those coming forward for instruction. For this experimental period three areas were formed, Northern, Eastern and Southern, each comprising about six counties. Each county was asked to form a number of centres, varying according to population density and the number of schools.

One professional coach was selected to operate in each area, in direct touch with the county education authorities.

The basis of instruction is a syllabus of 32 hours, divided into 16 hours in the first and second years. It covers the theory of production of all ground strokes and volleying, including the much and the service. Theory is elaborated by practical demonstration and instruction on the court.

Further instruction includes the practical application of theory, demonstration of "shadowing," and its use for mass coaching, and practice for mass coaching and preliminary work with beginners.

A course of such brevity cannot do more than enable the games masters and mistresses to teach a sound basis to stroke production. Further instruction will be needed and is arranged elsewhere for masters and mistresses desirous to reach a higher standard of efficiency.

The object is to suggest a definite system of teaching for common use, based on the principle that there is no one style or system of playing. A preliminary examination is held at the end of the first 16 hours and a final examination on completion of the course. An "L. T. A." certificate is then granted to those proved competent to teach. The attendance at these examinations is entirely voluntary, as indeed is attendance at the course.

#### Vast Field For Development

Experience gained during the first year has decided the Lawn Tennis Association to organise two additional areas. The whole of England and Wales will now be covered. The keenness and enthusiasm shown, and the demands for the formation of new centres, suggest that the scheme will justify the direct participation of Britain's Ministry of Education.

At present the scope of the scheme is limited to schools under County Education control. Independent schools, private schools, clubs, youth organisations, etc., will later offer a vast field for additional work.

Unlike the owner, trainer and jockey, who can carry on each year the horse has only one attempt at the famous classic. Gordon Richards has been trying for over 20 years and this time he thinks his turn has come on Tudor Minstrel.

By his brilliant victory in the Two Thousand Guineas Tudor Minstrel aroused tremendous enthusiasm and now the Derby is eagerly awaited.

It will prove, many hope and believe, that Mr J. A. Dewar's unbeaten colt is the most outstanding horse for many years.

#### EXQUISITE QUALITY

There is no doubt he is representative of the highest standard of British bloodstock, and as long as we breed such horses there is no danger of losing our position in the world of thoroughbred breeding.

So far Tudor Minstrel has won all his six races without being called upon for a serious effort, and a colt of most exquisite quality he is in every respect a model racehorse.

It is no use trying to deny his chances. If he stays I do not see what there is to beat him. He keeps on winning and that counts above anything else. The question of stamina has still to be put to the test for it has never travelled more than a mile in public.

Fred Darling, Tudor Minstrel's trainer, has no doubt as to the colt's stamina and has great confidence in his charge. So too has Gordon Richards.

Incidentally Darling sets a problem with Blue Train and Stockade both unbeaten. The former is bred on

### Tudor Minstrel Looks Good To Win Derby

(BY ROBERT WATSON)

On Saturday, June 7, the 168th Derby will be run. It has been held every year since 1880 without a break, but this is the first time the most coveted Turf prize in the world has been decided on a Saturday.

When the twelfth Earl of Derby founded the famous race it was ridden on a Thursday, and won by Blomed, the prize being £125. Then in 1838 Derby Day was fixed at Wednesday and on that day it has been run ever since until this year.

The Jockey for his two and half minutes gallop over the tricky Epsom mile and half, will receive seven guineas, but he can rely upon a substantial present from the owner in addition.

In Elliott Blue Train will have a jockey for great occasions and the colt's admirers are not disturbed by the fact the naming of a Derby winning sire and an Oaks winning mare has never produced a Derby winner.

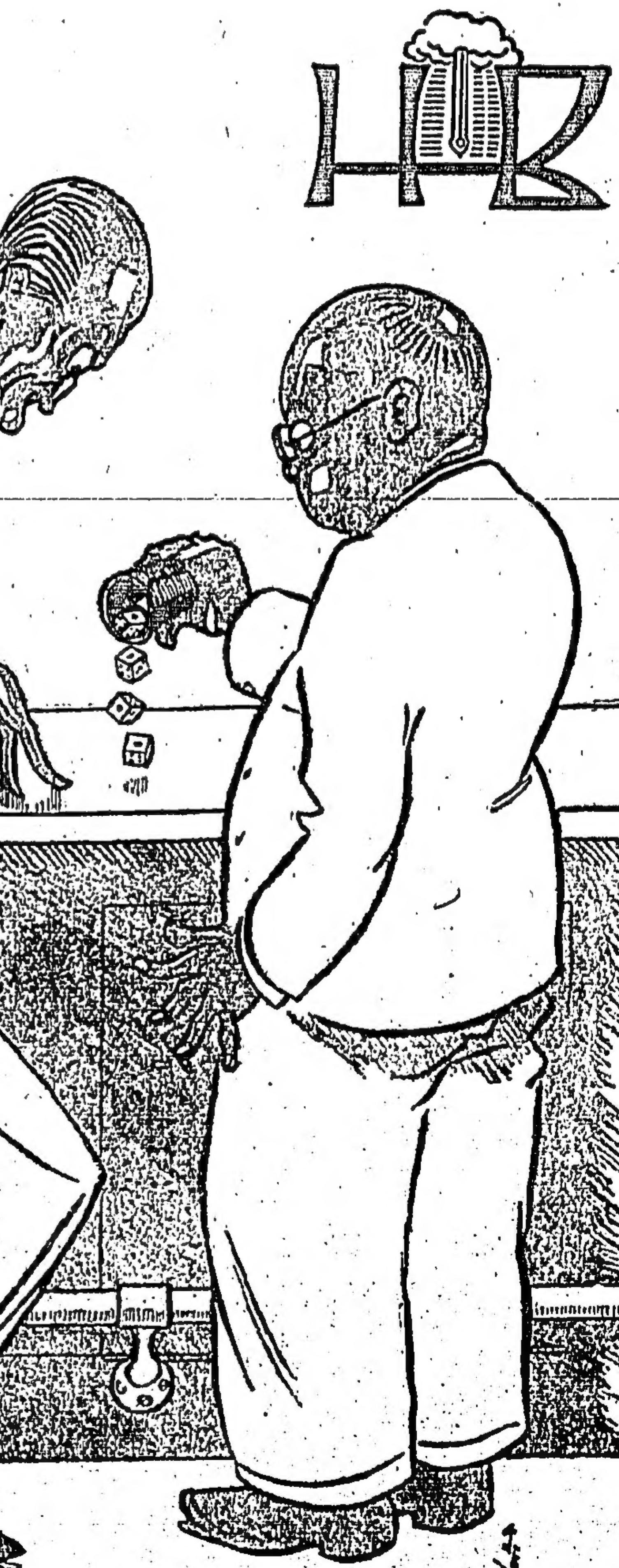
#### COMMON LINEAGE

Some Derby winners have come of common lineage. Little Wonder, winner of 1840, cost only 35 guineas and his rider on Epsom was a 14 years old boy named McDonald. When Frederick, another cheap purchase, scored, he was ridden by his jockey-trainer Forth, then 62 years old! Records, however, show irrefutably that breeding is the best guide to the classics.

Stockade made many friends by his impressive victory in the Hastings Stakes over ten furlongs at Newmarket. There is no mistaking his improvement and no reason why he should not stay. He is bred well enough by Big Game out of Brulette. Petition blotted his copybook in the Two Thousand Guineas. Excuses were made, and the Lady Juror strain which he gets from his sire Fair Trail, pointed to as indicating weakness. Fair Trail did not gain classic distinction. Nor did Petition's dam Art Paper, by Artist Paper, a handicapper. His owner Sir Alfred Butt told me, the colt's Newmarket display was too bad to be true and he is confident we shall see a vastly improved Petition on Derby Day.

What of Danie's brother, the 28,000 guineas purchase Sayajirao? His trainer Fred Armstrong told me recently that he has never had the colt better and expressed himself very pleased with his charge, a colt of great possibilities.

The past has taught that it is a tricky and trappy business picking the Derby winner, but according to all things taken as a guide Tudor Minstrel stands out against all his rivals.



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## Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. The Lesser Yellow Tree is popular in—Court Garden, Horticultural Hall, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Ireland.
2. Can you give the name which might refer to—Market town of Berkshires, London bridge over Thames?
3. Quite apart from shops, where would you expect to find—fish-plates, shoes, chairs?



4. What is this fellow called?
5. The largest South American country is—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru?
6. Which of these famous county regiments bears a figure of Britannia on its badge—Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Hampshire, Cheshire, Dorsetshire?
7. A charwoman is—Plumber, surgical instrument, wonder-worker, metacarpologist, poultice?
8. Do you know the official names for—Old Bailey, Law Courts, Petticoat-lane?
9. What letters appear on a standard typewriter keyboard in alphabetical order?
10. Who were the authors of—Whiteoaks, The White Company?

## HOME CRAFT CENTRE

A girls' home craft centre will be opened in Singapore soon to provide household training for homeless and destitute girls.

The centre is to be residential and will be staffed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Present plans call for practical instruction in the care of young children and nursing, together with a certain amount of academic schooling and basic training in home crafts. Associated Press.

## Muscovites Isolated From Rest Of World By Rigid Censorship

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

(Associated Press Moscow Correspondent)

Moscow's man in the street is about as completely isolated from the rest of the world as he can be without moving to the moon, as news about him is regularly permitted to reach other lands only through rigid censorship.

News for him from outside reaches him in the main only through the press and radio which function as voices of the government, army, Communist Party or other controlling organisation.

He is not permitted to travel outside his national borders except on official or officially approved missions. He has little or no relations with the few foreigners in his own country. What he knows about other people, their politics, economic systems and living habits are overwhelmingly the things his government lets him know if it does not actually seek to impress them upon him.

If he gets other information it is generally by accident.

According to the cultural critics, regularly published in the Moscow press, every phase of art should be in line with Soviet teachings and ideals.

### Jazz Popular

Perhaps the western influence that is most free in Moscow is American jazz which is very popular with hotel dining room orchestras.

Personal contacts, with Russians, except for officially-assigned interpreters, waiters and other service people, are greatly handicapped by the language barrier. But among the hundreds of reporters and delegates in Moscow for the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference, some contacts with Soviet citizens were made. These served merely to underscore rather than disprove the isolation of the Russian people.

Very few Russians seem pleased to be greeted by a foreigner in a public place. Operations of the Soviet secret police are not known

### The Secret Police

Foreigners resident in Moscow claim that every block or building has an informer if not a regular police agent to keep a tab on the activities of the people.

Hidden microphones are constantly feared by those who think they might have something worthwhile to say. In the American colony this fear probably reached an all-time high when the Foreign Ministers' Conference was on. Only two or three rooms in the residence of the American Ambassador were officially considered to be free of the microphone menace.

Moscow's foreign colony took telephone tapping for granted and also suspected its servants of being actual or potential informants. Foreigners who studied the Russian educational system report that while technical subjects were well taught and an educated class was steadily being built up, the students learn everything exclusively from the communist viewpoint and in Soviet terms.

### Capitalist Encirclement

The Moscow press constantly harps on the theme of capitalist encirclement, oppression of workers abroad, American and British imperialism and the superiority of the Soviet system and nation.

One high diplomatic official expressed the belief that Soviet political development might be modified over future generations by the growth of a large educated class which would tend increasingly to break down barriers and establish more and broader contacts with the rest of the world. Other equally

responsible persons think the critical point is whether the political mould of Soviet education is so effective that children brought up to fit it will ever be able to think beyond its limits.

One of the most striking recent examples of the isolation of Soviet citizens was the government decree forbidding Russians who married foreigners to leave the country. The Soviets take the line that the citizens of a Soviet state have responsibilities to the state which they are not permitted to escape by marrying foreigners.



## 2 Chippy: MAKE A CHILDREN'S COAT-STAND

TODAY'S idea for a children's coat-stand comes from Mrs L. A. Bassett, and a very attractive piece of furniture it makes for the hall or nursery.

### YOU WILL NEED:

1 piece of timber, 2ft. 9ins. x 2ins. square for the centre post; two pieces 12ins. long x 3ins. x 1in. for the base; two pieces 8ins. long x 2½ ins. x ¾ in. to be cut diagonally in half for the four centre post triangular supports; one piece 12-14ins. in diameter for the circular top; one piece 10-12ins. long x 4ins. x ¾ in. (This is 2ins. shorter than

above, it fits underneath the circular top and takes the top end of the centre post); four cup hooks; glue, screws, nail or panel pins.

**STEP 1:** Make your base as shown in small diagram. Use carpenter's glue and two screws when assembling.

**STEP 2:** The top: From your piece of wood 4in. wide x ¾in. thick, cut out a 2in. square in the centre to take the top of the centre post. Now screw this piece to the underside of your circular top across the grain. As

it is shorter than the top it can not be seen in the diagram.

**STEP 3:** Now to assemble the job. Screw the centre post to the base from underneath. Glue and nail (panel pins are best) your triangular supports to the base and to the post. Next glue and screw your circular top to the post.

**STEP 4:** In the one I made I added a foy to the top and this can be practical as well as attractive. The one in the picture is a storehouse for tennis balls and marbles.

**STEP 5:** If you want a really nicely finished job, you can paint the stand as I have done in cream and dark red.

## REJECTION OF EPSTEIN WORK CAUSES STIR IN ART CIRCLES

—By LADY MARGARET STEWART—

Artists and all those people who appreciate art in Britain have been shocked by the decision of the Trustees of the Tate Gallery to reject Jacob Epstein's "Lucifer."

This great winged bronze was the art sensation of 1946, when it was exhibited in the Leicester Galleries in London.

I wrote at the time that "Lucifer" was undoubtedly one of Epstein's finest works—in deed a masterpiece.

Art critics all over Britain agreed that it was magnificent.

The weekly magazine Cavalcade said of its modelling that it "remains among the best that the art of sculpture has seen since the age of Michelangelo and Donatello."

### DISGUSTED

The sculptor himself considers it the major piece of his last period, and confesses himself to be "shocked and disgusted" over the whole business, and incredible that such a generous gift from the Lawrence Trust should have been kicked out.

However, the fact remains that "Lucifer" was thrown out—not from heaven but from the Tate Gallery.

The trustees were unanimous in their rejection of the work with the exception of Henry Moore, another great sculptor, who unfortunately is away in America.

I called on Mr Epstein at his home in Hyde Park Gate and we discussed the rejection about which he still was very much annoyed and mystified. In the actual studio, crowded with all manner of work—bronze figures and heads, paintings, drawings—I again saw the impressive might of Lucifer, which is the cause of the controversy.

### ALMOST AN INSULT

"What is so extraordinary and almost impossible to understand," said Epstein, "is that, although I invited the Trustees to come and view the work before accepting it, they refused, and the rejection was made without even bothering to see it!"

Personally I agree with Epstein that this was an extraordinary procedure, and confesses himself to be "shocked and disgusted" over the whole business, and incredible that such a generous gift from the Lawrence Trust should have been kicked out.

"One of them told me," continued the sculptor, "that he had been too busy, but, of course, had already seen 'Lucifer' the year before. Several of the other Trustees had never seen it at all.

That is the mystery behind which the real reasons appear to be obscure, and which tempts the layman to wonder whether more personal prejudices and antipathies are involved.

"Also, there was some suggestion made that there was not enough room in the Gallery."

Not enough room at the Tate! That is, of course, a ludicrous supposition, and could hardly have been intended seriously.

It seems clear that the official reason given for rejection was merely what Epstein describes as "red herrings," such as the professed preference for his "Madonna and Child," a work which has been in America for a long time.

It was sold, nine years ago, to a Miss Sally Ryan of New York on the understanding that Epstein would not reproduce the work again. Apart from that, the Tate possesses only one major piece of Epstein's, which he executed 20 years ago.

### HADN'T SEEN IT

The offer to the Tate was made by the Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust, founded in 1937 to devote to public purposes the profits arising from the sale of Lawrence of Arabia's famous book.

Lawrence's brother, Prof. A. W. Lawrence, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge University, head of the Trust, and unquestionably the offer was most handsome.

But the key to the whole situation seems to lie in the strange attitude of mind of Art Gallery Trustees who refuse a work of art and vote for its exclusion, without having previously seen it.

That is the mystery behind which the real reasons appear to be obscure, and which tempts the layman to wonder whether more personal prejudices and antipathies are involved.

"Perhaps," laughed Epstein, "my son will be a famous Academician, but I don't think so. At the moment he likes aeroplanes best."

The little boy had just finished two large flower paintings in which he had made considerable use of the primary colours.

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE



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**American Communists' Propaganda Splurge**

American Communists are organising for a greatest propaganda splurge. A United Press survey reveals that Communist Party leaders have been holding a series of frantically urgent meetings from coast to coast to organise a campaign directed primarily at Congress.

Their objectives are, first, to delay Congressional consideration of legislation to outlaw the Communist Party in the United States, and second, to make medicine against the administration's firm policy toward international Communism.

Communist Party headquarters in New York issued instructions to Party leaders throughout the United States for the opening of a propaganda barrage through non-Communist channels—the so-called Communist front organisations and fellow travellers.

They also want trade unions, union leaders, political leaders, churchmen, educators and others to raise telegrams on President Truman, Secretary of Labour Lewis Schwellenbach and Congress. Mr Schwellenbach is getting attention because he told a Congressional committee favoured outlawing the Communist Party.

**The Instructions**

These instructions were as follows:

1. Adopt the line that the Schwellenbach proposal is unconstitutional and is aimed not only at Communists but at the Bill of Rights.
2. Concentrate on Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the master plotter against Communists and the Bill of Rights. Agitate Hoover's programme is an unqualified smear campaign.

3. Develop mass meetings in a mass campaign against anti-Communist legislation and against United States foreign policy.

4. Tie the campaign in with a defence of Gerhart Eisler, alleged Communist subversive agent.

**Ike's Outfit Target**

The FBI and Mr Hoover are especially singled out because they have been largely responsible for developing public opinion against the Party in the country.

Plans to raise a US\$250,000 campaign fund have already been announced in the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker. The programme includes a protest demonstration scheduled to take place in Washington in early May. It will be a demonstration of war veterans but on a small scale—not more than 500.

So far the Communists have not found a name for their new propaganda organisation, but they are considering "The Committee for Constitutional Rights." Party leaders regard this emergency as so urgent that they have postponed their national convention, which was scheduled for July. It is now set for the autumn by which time they believe they will have achieved a "United Front" against anti-Communist legislation.

**Party Jaded**

That the Party organisation has been severely jarred by recent events is evident from the reaction of known Communists. They complain, for instance, that the FBI has started a "whispering campaign which has led persons formerly sympathetic to attack Communists in trade unions."

Party members have been advised to appeal to the personal feelings of prejudiced non-Communists whose signatures are sought for petitions and telegrams during the propaganda manoeuvre.

**ARE YOU SURE?**  
ANSWERS  
Questions on Page D

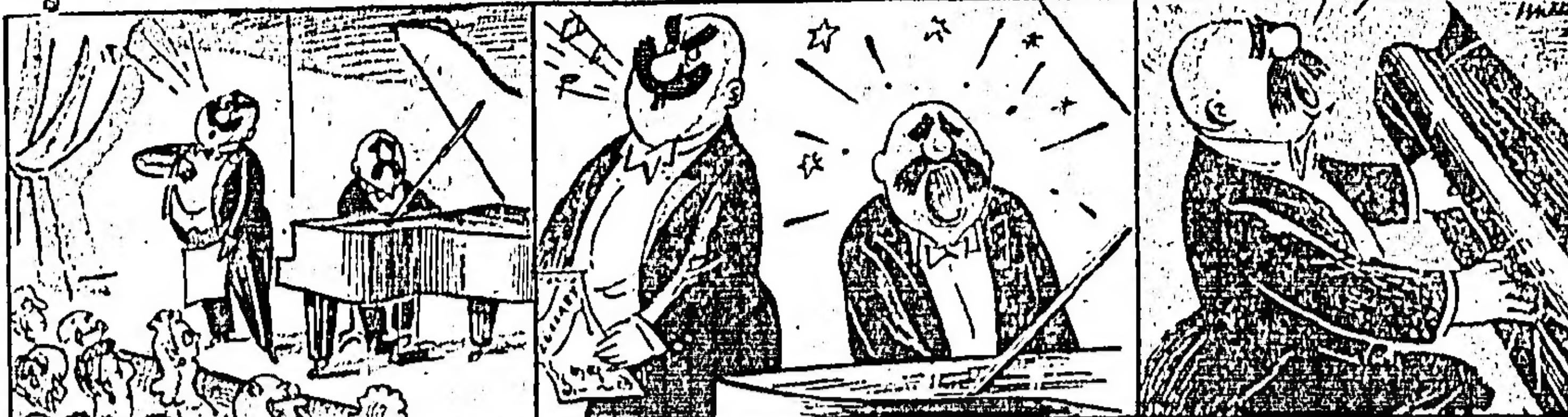
1. Ireland, Lesser Yellow Trefold is sold at Shannock on St Patrick's Day. 2. Hungerford. 3. On an electric railway. 4. Okapi. 5. The Royal Norfolk Regiment. 6. Wonder worker. 7. Central Criminal Court, Royal Courts of Justice, Middlesex-street. 8. OP: FGH, JCL. 9. Mazo de la Roche, Conan Doyle.

**CROSSWORD SOLUTION**

Solution to yesterday's puzzle—  
Across:—1, Pact; 4, Atrib.; 7, Hiroshima; 8, Iraq; 9, Sudan; 13, Vulgar; 14, Ogee; 15, Sambo; 17, Lanthanum; 21, Otto; 23, Reet; 25, Tiger; 26, Ram; 27, Yacowood.  
Down:—4, Philology; 2, Craven; 3, Toque; 4, Ass; 5, Thug; 6, Pantomime; 8, Mori; 9, Regatta; 12, Dam; 10, Shrew; 16, B. U. 18, Toga; 19, Aero; 20, Nero; 22, Tic; 24, Fed.

**DAB & FLOUNDER**

by WALTER



## IF YOU CAN'T BE SACKED, will you still work hard?

asks WILLIAM BARKLEY

FULL employment is on trial. Can we rise to the height of this great argument? Amid postwar readjustments and uneasiness it seems to me quite the most interesting industrial question of our times.

If everybody can be on his toes all the time at his job without the age-old sanction of dismissal hanging over him, then we shall have seen an immense advance of the free human spirit.

This condition, with the new productivity of the machines, opens up a prospect of prosperity and plenty never dreamed of in the slave epochs of old or modern ages.

To work without compulsion demands a high level of social consciousness. Britain, the oldest industrial nation in the world, the land which first got over the toothaching troubles of nationhood—civil wars—is far ahead of all others in that development.

In practice, most mothers and nurses are ardent advocates of the "long sleep" because it is so much more convenient for the rest of the household. To anyone who has the constant society of a turbulent, energetic baby or toddler, never either quiet or safe unless he is asleep, it is natural enough that the moment when the curtains can be drawn and the side of the cot pulled up is one to which they will look forward with increasingly joyous anticipation throughout the day. And if, after a few battles, some bitter protests and a good deal of crying, the child at last learns that being tucked down in bed in a darkened room really means that fun and games are over for the day so he may as well reconcile himself and try to get off to sleep—well from the mother's point of view, so much the better.

But is the battle really been worth while? The answer, I think, cannot be given as a simple 'yes' or 'no' for there are various factors which have to be taken into consideration.

In the first place there is the question of when the child has got to get up. After school days have begun (even if it is only nursery school) and the day must start at 7 or 7.30, school is to be reached in time. Late bedtime may mean that the child has to be wakened before he is ready—and that is definitely a bad thing.

**Regular Routine**

If, on the other hand, there is no question of school and the toddler, who has gone to bed at 7 or 8 o'clock, instead of the more conventional 8 p.m., has every opportunity to sleep until 8 or 9.30 if he wants to, that particular point can be ignored. For there is nothing intrinsically more valuable to the child in sleep which lasts from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. than there is in sleep which lasts from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.

What is far more likely to happen, however, is that the child who does not go to bed till 8 p.m. may still wake at 8 a.m. (or even 5) very lively and cheerful, anxious to get up once again and start the day's activities.

Some regular routine of bedtime and uprising there must be, and it is highly desirable that a child's activities during the day shall be such that when 8 or 7 o'clock comes around he will be willing to have his bath and snuggle down to sleep. But it is, at least, possible that different types of children require different amounts of sleep.

In this respect, far too little notice is taken of the child's individual requirements, for we have gradually become so used to the rules of mothercraft as laid down in various textbooks, that we tend more and more to look at the book instead of looking at the child.

**Compromise**

The only rule which I think it is really necessary to observe in this connection is one which I have invented myself, and that is that a child should not be for more than half an hour in the dark without any toys, music or companionship, trying to get to sleep. Occasionally, of course, he may take rather longer than usual to relax into consciousness, but if night after night he fails to fall asleep within half an hour of going to bed, then either he is being forced to bed too early, or he is not getting sufficient interesting occupation, fresh air and exercise to make him ready for sleep at the appropriate time.

As a reasonable compromise between the rigorous theories of the text books and the undisciplined wishes of the individual child, I would suggest that one should always aim at 6 or 7 o'clock bedtime, but when the period between bedtime and falling asleep is continuously more than thirty minutes some action should be taken both to increase the daytime activities and to decrease the time spent in bed, till that interval can be shortened, and bedtime and 'bedtime' come to mean the same thing to the child.

**NANCY Inside Job**



The monthly digest of statistics tells us at a glance how the miner is working and how his output compares with the day before yesterday and the year before last, the postwar and the prewar. There are no such figures for any other workers in Britain.

This abundance of information arises from the political pressure of the miners' movement. Bob Smillie, the now legendary figure of the miners' revolt, thou didst thy work too well!

That heroic old leader, as he seemed to most of his followers, looks down now, let us hope, from some miners' heaven where the pick is laid aside and no dust grimes, to see the completion of his plan for nationalisation.

But the miners' demand for information cut a stick that is often laid across their own backs. It's a broad back. Let us lay on some more.

The prewar output per man per shift working at the coal face was 3 tons. Today it is 2 tons 10 cwt. I make that a fall of about 6 percent. Is that so bad when you take into account worse diet, greater age level, and in some parts wearing-out seams?

Increased mechanisation may offset these points. I do not know. But I doubt very strongly whether the output of bricklayers or shipyard workers would compare so favourably if the figures could be given.

**Output must rise**

ALL the time, however, what the nation needs is a much higher output than prewar to feed the greater industrial effort and to increase exports.

The fall in the miners' output is generally quoted at a higher figure than 6 percent. I have seen it given at 13 percent. This arises from averaging output not over the men at the coal face, but over the whole industry.

On that calculation the output per man per shift is said to have fallen from a prewar 1-ton-3 cwt. to—a present 1 ton. But this is surely most unjust to the coal face men. Presumably "all the industry" includes even the extra clerks employed to work out P.A.Y.E.

You might as well chuck the whole of Mr Shinwell's Ministry upon the miner's back or ascribe a fall in the coal face men's output to an increase in the staff of the Coal Board.

Here, as everywhere in Britain today, you get more and more administrative charges carried on the shoulders of the toiling worker. From my statistics again: The percentage of manshifts at the coal face as a percentage of total manshifts in the industry has fallen since prewar from 38.6 to 37.47.

Turn now from the arithmetical to the human figures. What an extraordinary change—and in what a short time—this miners' movement has wrought in Westminster. They have been the spearhead of the Socialist Party.

An historian writing in the year 1885 said: "The dream still vaguely fits before the vision of our English workmen of sending to Parliament a number of representatives who shall form a Labour Party at Westminster."

In just 60 years the sitting members of 1885 number near 400 and supply the country's Government.

The miners' M.P.'s task done—his occupation gone? Under the nationalisation he will not be able to question and debate every little action of the National Board as he did the deeds of the private companies.

Many striking characters have reached Westminster from the coal face via union appointments.

Jack Lawson, who as a lad read Gibbon in his bath, Tom Smith, first Socialist M.P., to champion the agricultural worker.

James Griffiths, big-hearted pat-

riots in the nation's Minster of National Insurance. Josh Ritson,

steeped in the Scriptures, penetrat-

ing incisive, with a poet's tongue

many others of dignity and integ-

rity whom I take to be represen-

tative.

**Brave men's rally**

I REMEMBER Ritson telling me

with glowing pride how, at

any Durham miners' rally, you

would see more Service medals than

in any other assembly of equal

numbers. Patriotism burns in their

bones like the flame of their coal.

Why, then, are the miners sub-

jected to so much niggling? Be-

cause a percentage of slackers and

tramps—genteelly called voluntary

abstainers—are discrediting the

whole body.

The figure was 6 percent before

the war, has as high as 19

is now 15. These are not all

tramps, but truculence has clearly

doubled.

The worst elements are being weeded out. These are the who did not rise to the new concept of full employment, who did not make the grade in conscience and imagination.

The finer motives and emotions of the nation as a whole await leadership and inspiration. It wants to be lifted from these postwar doldrums and told it is in the pre-peace era on the verge of a great expansion of plenty, given good will and good work.

**The prophet**

ON this I have been reading a book which caused a stir long ago in 1932, written at age 33 by one called Winwood Reade.

He made some astonishing predictions—the use of electric power, the invention of "aerial locomotion." He had brooded a great deal on the blood-stained path which mankind has followed, and he wrote:

"It is not probable that war will cease until science discovers some destroying force so simple in its administration, so horrible in its effects, that all art, all gallantry will be at an end, and battles will be massacres which the feeling of mankind will be unable to endure." Maybe the atom bomb will outlaw war. Maybe we can turn to our allotted tasks with comfort and joy, sure that we shall see the rewards of our labour.

## Jests And Jeers

The campaign to make English the universal language finds a staunch practical supporter in the Inland Revenue Department.

It has been suggested that in order to make income tax popular, Government should issue colour badges or buttons to distinguish taxpayers according to the amounts they contribute. It is thought that this would induce healthy competition and keenness to pay.

"Signs of Peace in Indo-China," says a headline. Yes, they're fighting hard for it.

Women say that men are alike. Well, they're that way, because women are all alike.

Among the new inventions that will be exhibited at the "Scotland Can Make It" fair is a rat trap that kills the victim before it can get at the cheese.

Overheard on the ferry: "I'd marry him if he were more handsome, or richer—or if he'd ask me."

The pretty salesgirl smiled and said: "Can I help you?" The young man looked somewhat confused, and said: "Oh, no, thank you. I'm just shoplifting."



"Madame must remember the cost of living for minks has risen, too."

## JAMES AGATE on BOOKS

**TALKING POINT FOR READERS**—Our book critic reviews a masterpiece by Herman Melville. He names him as one of America's two greatest writers. Who is the other? See if you agree with the choice Mr. Agate gives.

## Its seams burst with grandeur

**"Billy Budd," by Herman Melville.**

(John Lehmann, 5s.)

HERMAN MELVILLE'S "Billy Budd," begun in 1888 and finished a few months before the author's death in 1891, was first published in 1924, and then in a limited edition.

It is a staggering masterpiece, with grandeur everywhere bursting through the seams.

The story, which begins immediately after the mutiny at the Nore, concerns in the first place Billy Budd, a young sailor who, like Dickens's Joe Gargery, is fair, blue-eyed, innocent, and all made up of good nature, sweetness and fun.

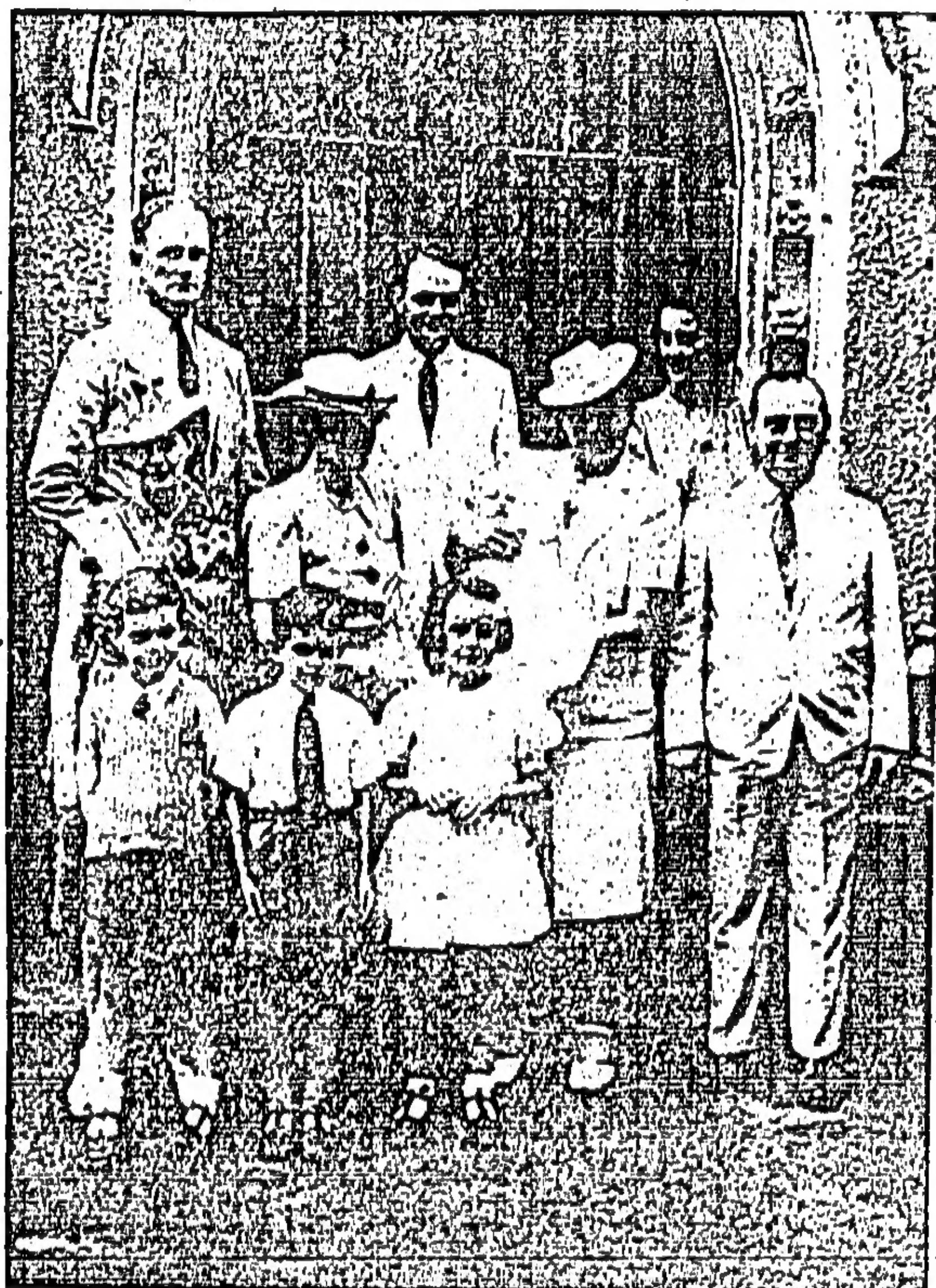
Opposite him, as the film "Bilbo" is John Claggart, the man-of-war's master-at-arms, an evil crea-

</

# TELEGRAPH NEWSREEL



MR YEOW KENG HONG and Miss Hilda Chan Yat Hing were married at the Registry last week. This picture was taken after the ceremony with their attendants. (Photo: Mainland Studio)



CHRISTENING—Group taken after the christening at St John's Cathedral last week of Diana Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Burford, of the Public Works Department. (Photo: Ming Yuon)

## AT LANE, CRAWFORDS JUST ARRIVED

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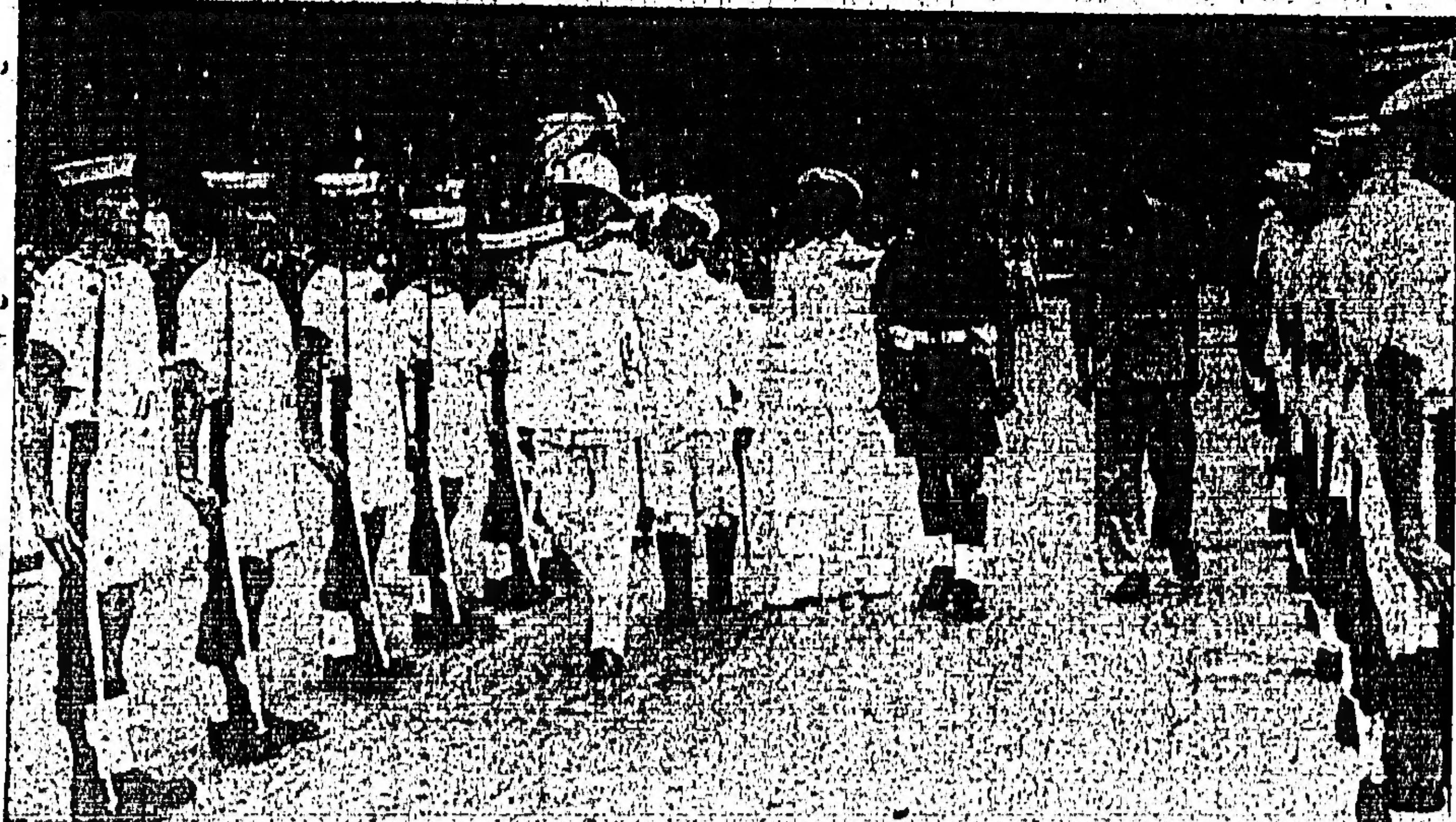
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## GOVERNOR LEAVES



Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G., left Hongkong last Saturday with his family by the ss Strathnaver. Above the Governor is seen inspecting the guard of honour drawn up before Queen's Pier prior to embarkation. At right, he is bidding goodbye to Sir Robert Ho Tung. (Photos: Ming Yuon)



ST JOSEPH'S CHRISTENING—Susan Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Molmoh, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was christened at St Joseph's Church last Sunday.

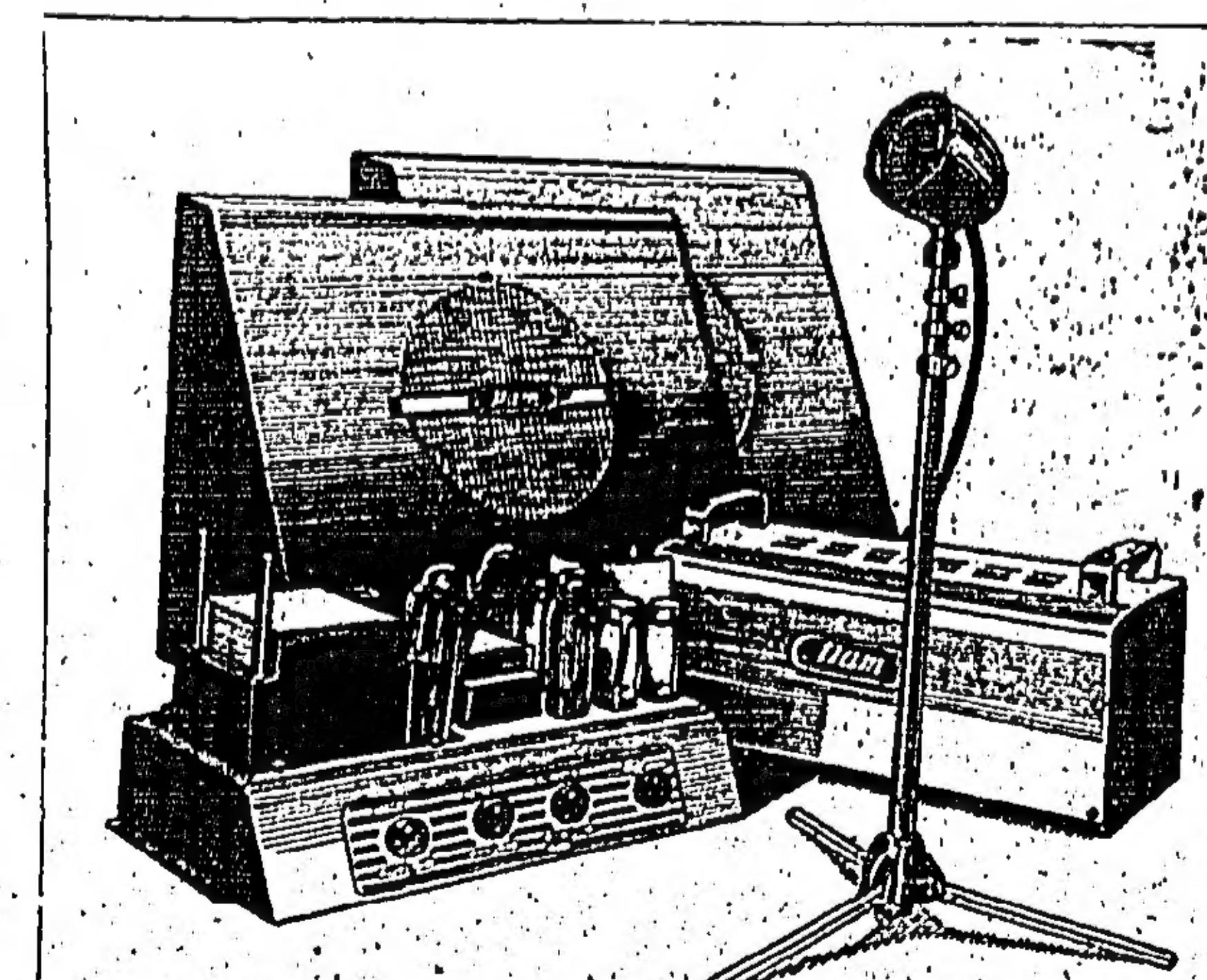
(Photo: Ming Yuon)



NEW DIRECTORS of the Tung Wah Hospital taking the oath upon assumption of office this week. (Photo: Ming Yuon)



JACQUELINE ANNE photographed with her parents, Mr and Mrs R. A. Edwards, of the Queen Mary Hospital, after her christening last week. (Photo: Ming Yuon)



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## NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &  
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at Noon for the following purposes—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

## NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &  
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS  
OF EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$10,000,000—by the creation of One Million Two Hundred Thousand additional new shares of Five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times, and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit."

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

## NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and, if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz.—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:

(a) Article 17 shall be cancelled.

(b) In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76.

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him".

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG,  
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

## Commons Questions On Lord Killearn's Staff

London, May 23. Mr Henderson Stewart, Liberal National, asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons today how many persons served on Lord Killearn's staff in Southeast Asia, how the numbers were divided between Europeans and non-Europeans, who paid the cost of this staff, and how the rates of pay compared with those of the Malayan Union and the Singapore Government.

LANCASHIRE  
INTERESTS  
ATTACKED

Moscow, May 23. The Soviet Government's official newspaper Izvestia, in a leading article today dealing with the future peace treaty with Japan, attacked Mr Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary in the British wartime coalition government, and "his Lancashire interests."

Izvestia said that Mr Eden, in a speech in the House of Commons foreign affairs debate on May 15, "passed over in silence the questions of the demilitarisation and democratisation of Japan."

"From the point of view of Mr Eden and his British monopolist backers, the war against a militarist Japan could not have been a way to eradicate the Far Eastern hold of Fascist aggression, but a war against an imperialist rival, a war for domination of markets and the economy of colonial and semi-independent countries of Asia," it said.

"Mr Eden ignores one very important question."

"The peoples of Asia, Europe and America fought in the Far East, not for the sake of the profits of the Lancashire industrialists and their backers, but to establish a firm and lasting peace, and to ensure security of the people living there."—Reuter.

EGYPT STAND  
CRITICISED

Cairo, May 23. While Nokrashy Pasha is busily engaged in the formation of an Egyptian delegation for the Lake Success opening, criticism by opposition newspapers and politicians against Egypt, taking her dispute with Britain to the United Nations is daily growing in volume.

Mohammed Saleh Hub Pasha, deputy chief of the Labour Party, condemned the Egyptian appeal to the United Nations as a "waste of time," while Mustafa El Shorday Bey, an ex-Minister of Justice, is reported as saying that it would be advantageous for Egypt to postpone her dispute with Britain rather than allow Nokrashy Pasha to take the matter to the Security Council.

"Egypt has committed a serious blunder in deciding to take her dispute with Britain to the Security Council," he added, "when there is every possibility of a third world war. It is obvious that the Security Council will take this possibility into serious consideration in dealing with the Anglo-Egyptian dispute."—Reuter.

Bombardment  
Of Legation

Copenhagen, May 23. The Spanish legation was attacked tonight with vegetables, stones, eggs and other window-smashing missiles by 20 youngsters. The attack resembled the recent attack on the legation in Stockholm. No details were immediately available.—United Press.

Better Airfields  
For Turkey

Istanbul, May 23. More and better airfields and an increased modernisation of the army are among the main points in the strengthening of Turkey's defences which is to be carried out with the help of the United States, the Istanbul newspaper, Son Posta, said today.

Other points in the programme will be the construction of strategic roads, standardisation of armaments and the unification of training methods in the land, sea and air forces, the newspaper added.—Reuter.

Soviets Have World's  
Fastest Plane

Massachusetts, May 23. Mr John Foster, editor of the magazine "Aviation," told the Aviation Conference here today that the Russians had the fastest plane in the world and that the United States had dropped to a "third rate air power."

Declaring that the United States air research programme had slowed "to a snail's pace," he added: "We have witnessed an almost complete disintegration of the finest air force the world has ever seen."

"We have just learned from reliable sources that our late Allies, the Soviet Union, have jet planes based on the German model that had been clocked at doing better than 1,050 kilometres per hour."

"That is a lead of 64 kilometres per hour over the world's official speed record held by the British," Mr Foster added.—Reuter.

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG,  
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

RAF DROP  
PINES

London, May 23. In an effort to help the Japanese conserve and increase their forests, the Royal Air Force dropped young pine trees by parachute in Yamabuchi prefecture, an Air Ministry spokesman said today.

One hundred and twenty trees, 10,000 leaflets and 2,000 gift vouchers were dropped. Each town in the prefecture received 1,000 leaflets asking for co-operation in preserving the forest and the prevention of forest fires, 12 trees which senders were asked to plant, and 250 vouchers which could be exchanged for free gifts, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

ITALIANS  
CHOOSE DE  
GASPERI

Rome, May 23. The resigned Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, was designated unanimously today as the choice of eight political parties to head the new government.

He is scheduled to meet President Enrico De Nicola again tonight to receive the mandate to form the fourth government.

The rates of pay of Lord Killearn's staff vary according to the grade of the individual and to whether he is recruited locally or sent from this country. Insofar, however, as it is possible to make a comparison, for example, with shorthand typists, typists, drivers and mechanics, the rates of pay are not readily comparable.

The rates of pay of Lord Killearn's staff vary according to the grade of the individual and to whether he is recruited locally or sent from this country. Insofar, however, as it is possible to make a comparison, for example, with shorthand typists, typists, drivers and mechanics, the rates of pay are not readily comparable.

The story added that at Neumann's wife's home in Engelsberg, the police confiscated 10,000 Swiss francs and £15,000.—United Press.

HIMMLER'S  
ADJUTANT  
ARRESTED

Munich, May 23. The Munich newspaper Münchner Tagblatt today reported the arrest on May 9 of Heinrich Himmler's former chief adjutant, SS Brigadier General Neumann, near Kirch Weidach.

War crimes officials at Dachau, however, said they had no knowledge of Neumann or his alleged arrest. Army investigators at Munich also denied knowledge of the reported arrest.

The Münchner, which did not name the source, detailed its story from Trautweinstein, near Kirch Weidach. The newspaper did not say whether German or American police arrested him, nor where he was held.

The paper said the arrest was made on a farm where Neumann was working under the assumed name of Rudolf Beegen. Neumann was chief of the Security Police during the German occupation of the Netherlands and Belgium and later defended Nuremberg against the American troops.

The Münchner said that during the Nuremberg battle, Neumann ordered German army deserters hanged on posts at 30-metre intervals on the highway near the city, to discourage would-be deserters. It also claimed he shot his own chauffeur, who had been with him for years, just before reaching his hideout at Kirch Weidach.

The story added that at Neumann's wife's home in Engelsberg, the police confiscated 10,000 Swiss francs and £15,000.—United Press.

## OUTWARD MAIRS

Whit-Monday Holiday  
On Monday, May 20, 1947, the General Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to noon and the other Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

There will be one delivery of Ordinary Mail and Registered correspondence at 10 a.m. and one collection only from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Letters and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Saturday, May 24  
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.  
Shanghai, Haiphong, Foochow and Kee-lung (Sea) 2 p.m.  
Strait and Calcutta (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Agra (Sea) 4 p.m.

Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sournabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.  
Canton, Kwei-hai and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

Monday, May 25  
Shanghai, Peiping, Canton, Kwei-hai, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, Amoy, Kee-lung, Swatow, Macao, Tsinshan, Shieki & Kowloon (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.

Tuesday, May 26  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Saturday, May 25  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Sunday, May 26  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Monday, May 27  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Tuesday, May 28  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Wednesday, May 29  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Thursday, May 30  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Friday, May 31  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Saturday, May 31  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.  
Singapore, Nanking, Tsinan, Taikiong, Tsinling, Chongming (Air) 10 a.m.  
Canada U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Shanghai Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tsinshan & Shieki (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

Sunday, June 1  
General, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.